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KAVIKALPADRUMA
OF
VOPADEVĀ

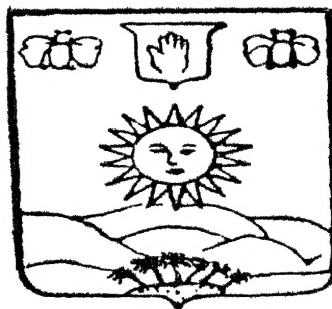
KAVIKALPADRUMA
OF
VOPADEVA

CRITICALLY EDITED BY
G. B. PALSULE

DECCAN COLLEGE
POST-GRADUATE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA

KAVIKALPADRUM OF VOPADEV

CRITICALLY EDITED BY
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Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona



POONA

1954

Code No. L 39

First Edition : 1000 Copies : September 1954

Price Rs. 6/-

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Printed by S. R. SARDESAI, B.A., LL.B., at the Navin Samarth Vidyalaya's
Samarth Bharat Press, 41 Budhwar Peth, Poona 2.

Published by Dr. S. M. KATRE, for the Deccan College Post-Graduate
and Research Institute, Yeravda, Poona 6.

TO
MY GURU
THE
LATE PANDIT RAGHUNATHSHASTRI ABHYANKAR

PREFACE

Three years ago, during the course of my study of the Sanskrit Dhātupāṭhas for the degree of Ph.D., I felt the need for a good edition of the *Kavikalpadruma*. No printed copy was then readily available and so I had to put together my own working copy by means of two of the MSS. in the Govt. collection of MSS. deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. When it came to the notice of Dr. S. M. KATRE, under whose guidance I have been studying, he suggested that I should bring out a critical edition of this work. I took up the suggestion and the present edition is the outcome of the work that I have been doing for the last three years. How far it is successful is for the scholars to judge.

Vopadeva belongs to the later generations of the originators of the more important schools of Sanskrit grammar. He had thus an opportunity to benefit himself from the works of his predecessors—an opportunity which he has fully utilized. He had also a catholic attitude and in his collection of roots he has leaned more on the side of liberality of inclusion than on the opposite. Consequently his work represents the whole body of Sanskrit roots as it had been accumulated and passed on from generation to generation. To this he has added his own contributions. *Kavikalpadruma* has thus become a grand thesaurus of Sanskrit roots. It is also unique from the point of view of arrangement of roots, since Vopadeva was the first to arrange the entire Dhātupāṭha according to the alphabetical order of the final letter of the roots. The publication of a critical edition of such a work was therefore necessary—all the more so when the current editions of the *Kavikalpadruma*, all of them printed in Bengal, give only the text as it was known in Bengal—what may be called the Eastern Version of the *Kavikalpadruma*—without, as a rule, mentioning a variant reading. The critical edition, apart from having unearthed some hundreds of variants, gives the text based on what we may call the Western Version, which is both older and more reliable. Lastly, in the Critical Apparatus I have quoted profusely—rather too profusely—from all the three available commentaries, since at places the text is very terse and cannot be understood without the aid of commentaries.

My first and foremost thanks are due to Dr. S. M. KATRE who kindly undertook to publish this work in the *Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography Series*. He also made available to me some rare books, took a keen interest in the progress of this edition, made some very valuable suggestions and all along has been very encouraging. To Prof. P. K. GODE also I owe a very deep debt of gratitude. As the

Curator of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute he (and his obliging assistant Shri S. N. SAVADI) allowed me a free use of the MSS. library for this protracted period. He has also greatly obliged me by procuring for me a number of MSS. from other libraries, which, but for his influential agency it would have been very difficult for me to obtain. He also gave me valuable advice and in general directed my research activity through proper channels. Dr. B. J. SANDESARA of Baroda was kind enough to furnish information on some place-names in Gujarat for which he deserves my thanks. I am similarly obliged to the authorities of the following institutes who kindly either lent their MSS. or provided a photostat copy or a transcript of their MSS.: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; The Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; The Library of the University of Bombay; The Government Sanskrit College Library, Banaras; Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore; and the Library of the India Office, London.

The credit of compiling the Index of Roots (which constitutes Appendix I) goes entirely to Mrs. KUSUM DIXIT, B. A. She voluntarily undertook to prepare the index and executed the task efficiently, for which I offer her my sincere thanks.

Lastly, I must not forget the Manager and the Staff of the Samarth Bharat Press. In spite of the highly technical and the exacting nature of the work they have made a neat job of it as the reader will see for himself. They therefore deserve my heart-felt thanks.

POONA, }
September 6, 1954. }

G. B. PALSULE.

INTRODUCTION

The present edition of the *Kavīkalpadruma* is based on nine MSS. Seven of these give the text only, while two give the author's own commentary also along with the text. Of the MSS. which give the text only, five are written in Devanāgarī and one each in Bengali and Telugu (this last being used through a Devanāgarī transcript). Both the MSS. which give the commentary in addition are written in Devanāgarī. The Critical Apparatus also includes, by way of Testimonia, three commentaries on the text. One of them is by Vopadeva himself, already referred to above. Of the other two, one is by Durgādāsa Vidyāvāgīśa and the other by Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra—each represented by one MS. Lastly, two printed editions from Calcutta, viz. the one published by Jibananda VIDYASAGAR in 1903 (third edition), and the other by Ashu Bodha VIDYABHUSHANA in 1904 (first edition), have also been included in the critical apparatus, partly because the number of available printed editions of the *Kavīkalpadruma* is very small and partly because these editions at times show readings which are not found in the MSS.

A detailed account of the MSS. :

D(EVANĀGARĪ) MSS.

D 1

This is a photostat copy of the MS. No. 4538 in the collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The MS. is described in the descriptive Catalogue of the Society thus :

“ Substance, country-made paper. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. Folia, 16. Lines, 11 on a page. Extent in Ślokas, 400. Characters, Nagar. Date, Samvat 1494.¹ Appearance, old. The first folio missing.”

This is the oldest MS. used for this edition. The margins are marked with double lines. वृद्धसामान्य are used. Written uniformly by the same scribe in a clear handwriting. Fairly accurate, except for the occasional omissions and lacunae. Metathesis of letters at times met with.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied at Damanā (modern Daman) for the sake of Ācārya Murāri, the son of Ācārya Dhaneśvara of Mahisānā. The name of the scribe is given as Harihara and the copying is stated to have been done during the reign of Mahārājā Śrī Jayadeva. Both Murāri and Harihara are described as *audīcyajñātīya*.

1. A.D. 1438.

D 2

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B.O.R.I.), No. 22 of A 1882-83.

Size.— $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$.

Extent.— 31 folios, 9 lines to a page, about 24 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper, partly worm-eaten, and edges mostly damaged. Margins ruled with black lines. Stanza numbers and the numbers (in words) of roots in the various groups rubbed over with red chalk. Occasional, though rare, marginal notes. Bold and legible writing. पृष्ठमात्रास used. Fairly accurate. Written uniformly by the same hand. Complete.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied for the sake of Murāri Nātha, the son of Keśava, who belonged to the Bhaṭa-nāgara caste and resided at Naṭapadra (modern Nadiad). The name of the scribe is not given.

Age.— Samvat 1608 (A.D. 1551).

D 3

The Library of the University of Bombay, No. 80.

Size.— $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.— 33 folios, 7 lines to a page, and about 28 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper, almost every folio slightly worm-eaten. Margins ruled in red and black. Colophons and stop lines in red ink. Occasional marginal notes. Written uniformly by the same hand in legible writing. Though described as 'not quite free from inaccuracies' (Descriptive Catalogue, p. 28) I find the writing highly accurate and of all the MSS. used for this edition this MS. has the smallest number of scribal errors. Complete.

The post-colophon entry runs thus :

संवत् १६४४^२ समये फाल्गुनसुदि १२ बृहस्पतिवासरे अकबरपातिसाहराज्ये जुलालदीन महमद गाजी । लहाउराख्ये लिषापितं मिश्रमुरारिसारस्वतलिषितं कायस्थ वासुदेव नारायणदाससुत श्रीवास्तव्य काशिवासी विश्वेश्वरनिकटे गृहं ॥ शुभं ॥

From the above it is not clear who exactly wrote the MS. and for whom. वासुदेव, the son of नारायणदास, might have been the employer and मुरारि सारस्वत his employee who actually did the job of copying for somebody whose name is not given here. Personally, however, I think that we have to connect लिषापितं with मिश्रमुरारि सारस्वत, and लिखितं with कायस्थ वासुदेव नारायणदास so that it was वासुदेव नारायणदास, a scribe from Banaras, who did the job of copying the MS. in Lahore where मुरारि सारस्वत, for whom the copy was meant, lived.

Age.— Samvat 1644 (A.D. 1588).

D 4

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 274 of 1880-81.

Size.— $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.— 7 folios, 16 lines to a page, and about 56 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper. Edges of almost all folios which were damaged have been pasted over with paper. Many lines have been partly or wholly lost in this process. Margins ruled with thick red lines. Numbers of stanzas written in red ink. Written uniformly by the same hand in very small but legible writing. पृष्ठमात्रास used. Fairly correct. Complete.

Age.— The post-colophon entry is effaced, difficult to say by whom or when. About half the portion, however, can be made out which reads thus : मं १५७३ व*श्रीमंडल*राजाद्विराज-श्रीजिनभद्रसूरिवि*यराजे

The MS. looks very old.

D 5

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 475 of 1884-87.

Size.— $12'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extent.— 18 folios, 10 lines to a page, and about 40 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper. Margins ruled in treble black lines. Edges of some of the folios damaged, but no portion of the text lost. There are a good deal of alterations and notes on the margins. A peculiarity of this MS. is that in strict accordance with the rules of grammar it writes (1) dental *n* as penultimate of roots like *sraṁs*, *añc* etc. against the prevalent practice of writing *anusvāra* in such places; also (2) अद्ड etc. i.e. with a penultimate *d*, as against अड्ड of other MSS. The MS. again has a peculiar system of punctuation, besides the ordinary single and double *daṇḍas*. To show that a particular word is a root, it writes the figure १ over it while the absence of such a figure shows that the word (or words) represents the meaning. In the concluding part of the work figure ७ is used for this latter purpose. It uses a small vertical stroke above the horizontal line to mark the conclusion of a root and a similar double stroke to mark the conclusion of a sentence.

Written uniformly by the same hand. The writing, though bold, is not very neat.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied by Dayārāmadās in Vṛndāvana for Vaiṣṇava Paramānandadāsa.

Age.— Śaṁvat 1788 (A.D. 1731).

D(EVANĀGARĪ TEXT WITH) V(OPADEVA'S OWN COMMENTARY)

Dv 1

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.)
No. 271 of 1899-1915.

Size.— $10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extent.— 39 folios, 4 lines of text and 8 lines of commentary (written above and below the text) to a page. About 43 letters of the text and 55 of the commentary to a line.

Description.— Country paper, somewhat worm-eaten on the borders. Margins ruled with thick red lines. Treble red lines drawn above and below the text to separate it from the commentary. Red ink used for the *danḍas*. Colophons rubbed over with red chalk. Plenty of corrections made by using pigment. Folios numbering six, seven and thirty-eight seem to have been written by a different scribe since here the handwriting is different and in this portion alone वृद्धमात्रास are used. Fairly accurate. Complete.

Age.— Undated. Appears considerably old.

Dv 2

No. 38 of the Government Sanskrit College Library, Banaras.

Size.— $13\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extent.— 65 folios, about 7 lines to a page, about 60 letters to a line in the commentary, and about 50 in the text.

Description.— The text is written in the middle and the commentary on both the upper and the lower side. Country paper. Bold and legible writing, fairly accurate. Written uniformly by one hand. The MS. does not give the whole text of the *Kavikalpadruma* and of the commentary. The text ends with रिफ कुत्सने (356) श्री and the commentary having given the instances रिप्रः, रेपः (which should really have been रिप्रः, रेकः) abruptly ends with the colophon कविकल्पद्रुमकामधेनुग्रंथः समाप्तः. The backside of the last folio is blank. It is clear, therefore, that the original MS., from which the present one was copied, must have been incomplete.

Age.— Undated, not very old in appearance. From the entry on the front side of the first folio, it seems that the MS. was purchased on the 17th December 51 (i.e. 1851).

B(ENGALI MS.)

Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 4539.

Size.— $12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extent.— 34 folios, 5 lines to a page, about 48 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper, yellow in colour. Condition good. Handwriting tolerably legible. The MS. has one or two additional lines—not very intelligible—which are not met with anywhere else. Fairly accurate. Complete.

Age.— Śaka 1736 (A.D. 1814).

T(ELUGU MS.)

Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore, No. 5680, utilised by means of a Devanāgarī transcript kindly furnished by the Library. The Descriptive Catalogue of the Library, (Vol. X, p. 4244) describes the MS. thus :

“ Substance.— Palm leaf. Size.— $11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Leaves— 17. Lines— 8 to a page. Script—Telugu. No. of Granthas— 450.... Complete.”

The MS. is very corrupt. We have also no clue about its age. Its only virtue lies in the circumstance that this is the only South Indian MS. which became available for this edition.

TESTIMONIA

1. Commentary of Vopadeva (Cv).

The commentary of Vopadeva as found in the two MSS. Dv₁ and Dv₂ described above is utilised here for this purpose. Some times—though they are not many—the two MSS. show some divergences. At such places the symbol Cv₁ is used to denote the commentary by Vopadeva as found in Dv₁ and Cv₂ to denote the same as found in Dv₂.

2. Commentary of Durgādāsa (Cd).

This is here represented by only one MS. viz.

Library of the India Office, London, No. 880, which is described below.

Size.— $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.— 120 folios, bound in the modern style. On an average 16 lines to a page, about 23 letters to a line.

Description.— Modern paper, with two water-marks, *Budgen* 1801, and *Portal and Bridges* 1802. Well preserved, slightly worm-eaten in a corner. Devanāgarī characters. Bold and legible writing, uniformly by the same hand. *Pratīhas* rubbed over with red chalk. A number of corrections made, for which pigment is used. Some marginal notes, by way of correction or recording variants, in English also. On the first and the last two folios are seals of the East India Company's Library, reading *E. I. Company's Library*. On the two sides of the fly-leaf at the end are two lists, in the same handwriting as of the text, of

the names of authors and works quoted in the work. Fairly accurate. Complete. Presented by H. T. Colebrooke.

Along with the above MS. the Comm. of Durgādāsa as published in the Calcutta Ed. ₂ has also been occasionally consulted here.

3. Commentary of Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra (Cr).

This commentary became available only in a single fragmentary MS. written in the Bengali characters, viz.

Library of the India Office, London, No. 879.

Size.—12 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Extent.—70 folios, bound in the modern style. 7 lines to a page, about 50 letters to a line.

Description.—Yellow country paper, well-preserved. Bengali characters, in a bold and beautiful hand. Incomplete. Extends to the end of the गान्तव्यम्.

On the first and the last folio are the seals of the *East India Company's Library*, as above. Presented by H. T. Colebrooke.

To judge from this MS. the commentary of Rāma Rāma has little original about it. It is slavishly dependent on the commentary of Durgādāsa both for the text and for the explanations.

PRINTED EDITIONS

Two printed editions of Calcutta, viz. the one published by Jibananda VIDYASAGAR in 1903 (third edition) and the other published by Ashubodha VIDYABHUSHANA in 1904 (first edition) have also been included in the Critical Apparatus, as already stated above. They are denoted here by the symbols Cal. Ed. ₁ and Cal. Ed. ₂ respectively. Cal. Ed. ₁ gives the text only but it gives the commentary of Durgādāsa also for the introductory part of the work (i.e. St. 1-14), while Cal. Ed. ₂ gives the same commentary entirely along with the text. Both the editions are based mostly on the text given by Durgādāsa, i.e. the text of the Eastern Version. They, however, at times show readings not found in Durgādāsa, as for instance in 14^{ab}, 16^b, 21^b, 31^d, 78^c, 149^c etc. Further, between the two editions themselves there are occasional differences as in 26^b, 141^d, 147^d, 154^d etc. All these variants will be found noted in the critical apparatus.

Shivanarayana SHIROMANI's edition of the *Kavikalpadruma*, which also gives Durgādāsa's commentary, became available to me at a late stage when the work of collation and even writing the apparatus had already been finished. On going through a good portion of this edition it was found that, as far as the text is concerned, it is hardly different from Cal. Ed. ₂. No useful purpose was therefore to be served by loading the apparatus with one more edition.

The catalogues of printed books record some more editions which are, however, practically unavailable. Some of them are: (1) The edition published by Calcutta Sanskrit Press (1848) with a Paribhasha *ṭīkā*; (2) the one by Shastradipika Press (1831) in Bengali characters, with the commentary of Durgādāsa; and (3) the one published along with the commentary of Durgādāsa (vide Meharchand Lachman Das's Ratnasamuccaya, No. 3135).

The Descriptive Catalogue (Vol. X, p. 4245) of the Sanskrit MSS. in the Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore, remarks: 'Bopadeva's Kavikalpadruma has been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the Bibliotheca Indica Series.' So far as my knowledge goes the Kavikalpadruma has *not* been published in this series.

TWO VERSIONS : WESTERN AND EASTERN

The text of the *Kavikalpadruma* may be said to be fixed as far as the extent is concerned. There are no characteristic additions or omissions (except a few omissions caused by haplography). There is, however, a fairly large number of readings for individual words, and even quarters and, in a few cases, even for whole lines. There are also some cases of additions, omissions and transpositions of individual words. A careful study of these variants reveals a sharp division of MSS. into two clear-cut groups. On the one hand the MSS. D₁₋₄DvT show a marked agreement and so form one group (A) while the MSS. D₅ and B on the other hand show a similar remarkable agreement and so form another group (B). To this latter group also belong the two commentaries of Durgādāsa and Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra, since the text on which they comment is essentially the same as of D₅B. On an examination of the more important readings in the first half of the work I have found that in 88 out of 142—i.e. in about 61%—such cases the MSS. conform to the above division.

Looking at the above grouping of MSS. from the point of view of the characters in which the MSS. are written it will be seen that the group A consists mostly of MSS. written in Devanāgarī. The MS. T, the only MS. in this group which is written in a script other than Devanāgarī, had probably as its source a Devanāgarī MS., as may be concluded from its agreement with the Devanāgarī MSS. in this group. Coming to the other group, the only MS. of the commentary of Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra which was available to me is written in Bengali characters. As regards the commentary of Durgādāsa, the MS. which I have used is in Devanāgarī but such MSS. are rare. The descriptive catalogues of the various manuscripts libraries report far more MSS. written in the Bengali characters than those in the Devanāgarī. This is only as it should be since Durgādāsa, like his follower Rāma Rāma, lived in Bengal where, even for Sanskrit works,

Bengali has been prevalently used. The MS. D₅ which alone of this group is written in Devanāgarī must have been either copied directly from a Bengali MS. or its ultimate source at least must have been a Bengali one, as may safely be concluded from its striking agreement with the Bengali MSS. This MS. must have, however, at some time come under the influence of Devanāgarī MSS., seeing that there are occasional corrections made so as to make the text correspond to the one which we find in the D MSS. These corrections, however, are not very numerous, and to all intents and purposes the MS. may be taken as a genuine member of the group B.

The above two groups of MSS., which have been called as the group A and the group B may, therefore, be called as the Devanāgarī and the Bengali group for practical purposes.

It is interesting to look at these two groups from the geographical view-point also. In the group A, three MSS. viz. D₁₋₃ record the names of places where these MSS. were copied. D₁ was copied at Daman in Gujraṭh, D₂ (probably) at Naṭapadra (modern Nadiad, also in Gujraṭh), while D₃ was copied at Lahāura i.e. modern Lahore. These MSS. thus belong to the Western and North-western parts of India. The other MSS. in this group, viz. D₄ DvT do not give any information in this matter. In the group B, the Bengali MSS. of the text and the commentaries were evidently written in Bengal. D₅ was copied at Vṇḍāvana, which is nearer to Bengal. The group A and the group B may, therefore, be described as the Western group and the Eastern group respectively.

Finally, looking at these groups from the chronological point of view, the group A as a whole is older than the group B. Here again the same three MSS. in the group A are dated—D₁ was copied in A.D. 1438, D₂ in A.D. 1551 and D₃ in A.D. 1588. As regards D₄, the entry मं १५७३, which is a part of the portion which can be made out of the effaced post-colophon entry is not of much help, since we do not know how much one may rely on it. DvT are undated. Coming to the group B, the MS. D₅ is dated A.D. 1731, and the MS. B A.D. 1814. As for the commentaries, our MS. of Durgādāsa's commentary is undated and that of the commentary of Rāma Rāma is incomplete. But we know the date of the composition of Durgādāsa's commentary which is A.D. 1639 and Rāma Rāma who quotes him must be still later. It is therefore clear that the Eastern or the Bengali group is much younger than the Western or the Devanāgarī group.

THE EASTERN VERSION

The group B is characterised by some peculiar traits which have been shared, with occasional exceptions, by most of the MSS. belonging to this group. It (except D₅) usually writes *-k-* for *-ś-*. Thus

it reads मक्क for मक्क (84^d); वक्क for वक्क (85^d); हक्क for हक्क (89^c) and so on. This last variant has resulted in shortage of one root in the calculation which the commentators Durgādāsa and Rāma Rāma, who follow the Eastern Version, are unable to explain. A general confusion of the sibilants is seen in the readings विसरणे for विशरणे (39^c) and शल्ल for सल्ल (358^c). This group again prefers reading *ṣ* for *s*. Thus it reads भाषार्थ for भासार्थ (13^a); (except D₅) आभाष- for आभास- (18^b); भाषणे for भासने (165^b); and लुष for लुस (359^b). Further, this group makes some confusion between व and र, since it twice reads निवासे for निरासे (313^a, 343^a) and once वटि for रटि (355^a).

The agreement in the MSS. of this group goes down even to cases of minor additions, omissions, transpositions and variant readings. Thus it inserts ठा (meaning roots ending in the letter ठ) by reading 153^f as बाधे ठा विशतिस्त्रिभिः for -ठ बाधे विशतिस्त्रिभिः (though, as a matter of fact, the meaning is quite clear even without the express mention of the word ठा; Cal. Ed. 1, which usually follows the Eastern Version goes one further and reads the quarter as बाधे ठान्तास्त्रिविशतिः). It (except D₅) inserts the word तन्तु in giving the meaning of *√vap* by reading क्षेपे दृङ् वेप् चले वपौन् । द्वे मुण्डतन्तुबीजोप्योः for क्षेपे, ऋदुङ वेप् चले । द्वे वपौन् मुण्डबीजोप्योः (235^d-236^a). The group inserts a root ल्य् by reading रयवयङ् for रयवयङ् (260^c). The group further adds नाथ to the original नाथ by reading ग्रथिङ् जैहये ग्रंथकिग् (Cal. Ed. ग् ग्रन्थकि) दमै नाथ नाथुङ् दवाशिषोः for ॥हये ग्रन्थकिग दमै नाथु० (86^{cd}). (This is probably to be explained as being due to the influence of some other schools which read both नाथ and नाथ. Such influence is also seen in this version's reading धेद for धे [75^a] and दैप् for दै [77^b].) Lastly, this group alone inserts the stanza स्वर्गे गीर्वाणनार्यः etc. at the end which really does not form part of the *Kavikalpadruma*. An omission worth noticing is that of the meaning वुडन assigned to *√majj*. Thus it reads मस्जोशद्वौ स्यात् खाने for मस्जोशद्वौ खाने वुडने (125^b).

As regards the cases of transposition, they mostly concern the *anubandhas*, where sequence does not matter. Thus here the Eastern group reads मृषतन् for ०त् (29^a); पिन्गन् for पिगन् (50^a); कडिजङ् for ०ङ् (154^d-155^a); जिष्टिदाङ्गल् for लुष्टिदाङ्गिल् (208^{bc}); घूर्यङ्गी for ०ङ्गी (264^c) etc. But at times they also concern roots and meanings. Thus this group reads गहं गह्ङ्ग for गह्ङ्ग गहं (345^b); टल् टुल्ङ्ग for टुल् टुल्ङ्ग (275^a); -हिंसानिन्दा- for -निन्दाहिंसा- (238^b); वधे गतौ for गतौ वधे (267^b) etc.

Cases of agreement even as regards minor variants are not few. Thus this group reads च for तु (100^b; 159^d); कर्न...प्रापे for कर्न...प्रापणे (66^b); स्वादाने (to avoid hiatus) for आदाने (81^b); गतौ for गते (96^a); -ङ् विसर्गेऽथ for -ङ् विसर्गे (131^b); -षट्ठिकाः for -षट्ठिधा (297^d) etc. An interesting instance of agreement even in the case of an erroneous reading is

furnished by the variant दिशौ(D₅ °शौ)न्शौचेऽथ for दिशन्शौ चाथ (301^b). Here the word च means that √*dis* has the same meaning as the preceding root, i.e. दान (चकारादाने as Cv says). It is amusing to see the desperate attempt made by Durgādāsa to drag out some sense of the reading he follows. He splits -शौचे into श ओचे and remarks : ओच इति उचिर्य समवायने (100^d) इत्यस्यालि रूपम् । धातूनामनेकार्थत्वादांच इह दानमाज्ञापनं वा !

I now give below some of the more important variants of this Version.

VARIANTS FOR ROOTS

(except B; Cr om.) लडलाड for लभलभ (31^a); (except D₅) स्कन्द for स्कन्ध (39^d); दिह्लोल for हिन्रोल (40^b); (except D₅) णै for टै (78^c); (except D₅) चघ for चघष् (96^d); पन्च for पस्च (111^a); वुटि for व्युटि (144^c); स्फुट for सुट (147^b); लुठक् for लुण्ठक् (151^c); (D₅ by corr.) पेण for पिण (175^c); जुतिर for ज्युतिर (181^d); अथ for अथ (189^d); शदौ for षदौ (207^b); स्कदिङ् for स्कुदिङ् (210^b); सिन्म for सुन्म (250^b); (except Cal. Ed.) क्ष्वेल् for क्षेल् (272^c); प्लवङ् for पवङ् (293^c); ध्माक्ष for ध्वाक्ष (315^a); तल for तव (358^c).

VARIANTS FOR MEANINGS

विस्मायने for °पने (19^c); विस्फु(Cd.r °स्फु)रणे for विच्छुरणे (30^c); आराधे for आधारे (53^a); उद्धृतौ for उद्धृतौ (62^d); -सृजौ for -सृतौ (63^b); अवध्वंसे for अवि° (68^{ab}); -माःसु for -मासु (105^c); नृतौ for नतौ (138^d); -मर्दयोर for -मदयोर (149^d); पेषे for प्रेषे (175^c); क्रीडायां for गुदक्रीडे (194^c); उत्खाते for उत्पाटे (204^c); श्री- for श्री- (219^b); उपकृतौ for उपहतौ (220^c); शब्दोपतापयोः for शब्दोपकारयोः (220^d); विप्लवे for विप्लवे (275^a); (except D₅) धृतौ for कृतौ (287^c); वधे for वदे (299^c); नृतौ for दृतौ (309^b); (except D₅) स्नेहने for स्लेच्छने (322^a); हेवायाम् for हेवा° (323^d); रुहे for नहे (354^c).

Finally, the Eastern Version alone substitutes, for 240^b-241^d a passage which is meant to regularise the text and make it clearer. Here again Cal. Ed. , (apparently without any MS. authority) goes one further and substitutes a still different passage which makes the text still more simple. For both these passages, cf. v. l. 241.

Durgādāsa, as we have seen above, follows closely the Eastern Version. Occasionally, however, readings are peculiar to him and are not met with in the other MSS. belonging to this group. The commentary of Rāma Rāma (as far as it is available) and Calcutta Editions closely follow him. Following are some such instances : विस्फुरणे for विच्छु° (30^c); स्लेष्क for स्लेक्ष (33^b); साट for स्फुट (36^d).

THE WESTERN VERSION

In fixing the text I have been mainly guided by the Western Version, i.e. the text as found in the MSS. D₁₋₄ DvT. The reasons

for this preference, though quite evident, may still be briefly stated. They are : (1) These are the oldest known MSS. of the *Kavikalpadruma*. (2) They are written in the Devanāgarī characters in which also must have been written the original archetype and the earlier MSS. of the *Kavikalpadruma* considering the fact that Vopadeva was a native of Berar, and lastly (3) the two MSS. of Vopadeva's own commentary which has more chances of having preserved the original text, belong to this group.

Of the seven above-mentioned MSS. comprising this group, all do not stand on the same footing. The first three MSS. i.e. D₁₋₃ have remained fairly pure while the remaining MSS. i.e. D₄ DvT at times betray a not inconsiderable influence of the Eastern Version. While generally going with the older group of MSS. D₁₋₃, they also at times severally go with the Eastern group. The following are some such instances :

D₄ Dv₁T दुदुदुदु for दुदुदुदु (160^c) ; D₄Dv₂ हिक for हिक्क (89^c) ; D₄ Dv उद्विरि for उद्विरे (255^b) ; D₄ Dv₁ T गहंगरह for गरह-गहं (345^b) ; Dv₁ णै for छै (78^c) ; Dv₁ दैर for दै (76^d) ; Dv₂ पन्च for पस्च (111^a) ; Dv₂ T वुटि for वुटि (144^c) ; Dv₂ T उद्वुतौ for उद्वुतौ (62^d) ; T गतौ for गते (96^a) ; T -भाःसु for -भासु (105^c) ; T -शौचेस्य for -शौ चाथ (301^b).

MSS. from this group occasionally, though rather rarely, show independent readings also. Thus for -सुतौ (63^b; text as in D_{1-3,4} Dv₂), MSS. Dv₁ T read (with D₂) -सुतौ while the Eastern group reads -सुजौ. For स्तु (74^b), Dv₁ T (also D₃) read स्तु against स्तु of the rest of MSS. In 309^b it reads हुतौ (adopted as the text) against सुतौ of D₁₋₃ and नुतौ of the entire Eastern Version.

There is a single yet noteworthy case of a substituted passage in D₄ T (also D₃), the net result of which is the elimination of the meaning वरण assigned to the two roots *vrt* and *vāvrt* and the regularisation of the metre. For this, cf. v. 1. 184.

I have put Dv₂ in this group after some hesitation. For at times it shows striking affinity with the older Western group (i.e. D₁₋₃). Its readings वृतौ for वृतौ (135^c), वाक्सवादे for वासवादे (208^d), कृषौ च कृषि for कृषौ त्वाकृषि (308^c), भक्ष for प्लक्ष (319^b), -लामोक्ति- (as in text, which is otherwise found in D₁ Dv only ; others -लोभोक्ति-) (319^{cd}) are some such cases in point.

Lastly, out of the remaining three MSS. of this group, the first two, i.e. D₁ and D₂, exhibit strong mutual affinity even in insignificant things. A general tendency of these two MSS. is to mistake -kk for -sk,—a tendency which is diametrically opposite to that of the Eastern group of MSS. Thus D_{1,2} read चक्क, चिक्क, चुक्क, धक्क, नक्क etc. Among the individual readings the following may be cited : खजे for खजे

(157^a); संभृति- (also in Dv₁) for संभृति- (162^a); संश्लेष- (also in T) for संश्लेष- (180^a); भोजने for भजने (251^a); क्षुद्रिक for कुद्रिक (263^a); अट इट कट for अटि कट (133^c).

Two cases of transposition common to these two MSS. are : (1) अनादरे। हेडृड च for ड-हेडृड च। अनादरे (169^b) and (2) सु ष्वर्थे स्कुमलु- (D₁) गतौ सु ष्वत् सु (D, om.) गतौ हुलि for सु ष्वर्थे सु-ज गतौ स्कुमलुगतौ सु ष्वत् हुलि (62^d).

Though D₁ and D₂ are the most reliable MSS. and so I have generally followed them in deciding the text, still in such cases as mentioned above, I have set them aside since such variants are to be regarded rather as individual vagaries than as representing any older tradition. This is all the more so when all the rest of the MSS. unanimously go against them.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK

The *Kavikalpadruma* is a metrical Dhātupāṭha which gives in 361 *anuṣṭubh* stanzas verbal roots of the Sanskrit language, arranged in a particular order, and their meanings. Besides the meanings, the Kkd. gives, like other Dhātupāṭhas, information about these roots on many other points, specifying, e.g. roots which take the connecting vowel *i* in particular formations; roots taking a nasal increment in certain formations; roots restricted to the Vedic literature; roots taking *na* instead of *ta* as the suffix for forming past passive participles, and so on. All this information is given by means of a variety of *anubandhas* or code letters which, incidently, here number far more than those generally found in any other Dhātupāṭha.

The first fourteen stanzas form an introduction to the main work. Following the usual practice of the Sanskrit authors, Vopadeva begins with a salutation to the favourite deity which in this case is Āditya or the Sun (st. 1). He then mentions the names of the ancient grammarians whose works he studied before he set out to write his own Dhātupāṭha (2^a-3^a). He then describes the principle behind the selection of roots, the order followed in giving the roots (3^{cd}), the various types of sources from which the roots read here have been culled (4^{cd}), the part the Anubandhas play in this work (5), and the conditions which govern the application of these Anubandhas (6). He then explains the significance of every Anubandha (7-12) and enumerates roots comprising certain classes, and also such of the roots ending in vowels as are *aniṭ* (13-14; the consonantal *aniṭ* roots are indicated by the anubandha *au*). With the fifteenth stanza the main work begins.

The roots are here arranged alphabetically according to the final letter of the roots, those which end in *a* coming first, then those in *ā*,

and so on, those in *h* coming last. (For more details about this order and remarks thereon, see the note under the stanza 3.) With the st. 15 begin the roots in *a* and with 353 end the roots in *h*. Then follow what are called the *sautra* roots (also arranged in the above-mentioned order) and numbering no less than 42 (the largest number of such roots met with anywhere in works of this kind) (354-359). The last two stanzas mark the conclusion of the work, where the author gives the total number of the roots read here, and some personal information, viz. his own name and those of his father and the teacher, and also his own place of residence.

The most outstanding feature of the Kkd. is exhaustiveness. The author has left no source untapped and gives more roots than are found in any other single Dhātupāṭha—excepting, of course, the *Kāśakṛtsna-Sabda-Kalāpa Dhātupāṭha* which reads a good number of odd additional roots, some 500, which are unparalleled anywhere. Even a cursory reading of the work bears ample testimony to the author's study of the works of his predecessors referred to in st. 2. His anxiety to incorporate in his work all relevant material contributed by his predecessors, and make his work as complete as possible is quite evident. Though he leans rather heavily on Kṣīrasvāmin and Hemacandra, there are unmistakable proofs of his indebtedness to other grammarians. He has something in common with almost every predecessor of his—Vopadeva himself calls his work as *sarvasādhāraṇa*—to the exclusion of others. Thus he gives *gātra* as a root which before him was read by Śarvavarman only. He reads *muṇṭ* with Candra alone. With Kāśakṛtsna he reads *caṇ*, *can*, *dhunḍh*, *maṣk* (also with Kt.) and *ṣall*. Besides, there are eight *sautra* roots, which were read by Kāśakṛtsna alone, although most of them with different meanings. They are : *kañj*, *kark*, *kūṭh* (with the same meaning), *pañj*, *mañj*, *maṭ*, *mark* and *yuṣ* (with the same meaning). With the Kt. alone he reads *loṭ*. Besides Vopadeva, roots *yaud* and *ṣaud* are given by Śākaṭāyana and Hemacandra alone ; *knaṁs* by Śarvavarman and Śākaṭāyana alone ; *kvel*, *cuṇ*, *bundh*, *bhlās* etc. by Kk, Kt and H ; *mañc* 'go' by C, Śā and H ; *muñc* 'go' by Kt and J ; and *mleṭ* by Kt, Śā and H. He reads *man* (x) 'worship' with Śā alone. He also follows Śā in reading *krṇv* in the fifth class, and roots like *kaḍ*, *carc* in the sixth, instead of in the first (or in both).

But, as said above, his main source is Kṣīrasvāmin, and Hemacandra who almost always follows him. The number of roots which are read with Kṣ and H alone, is quite large. Most of them are : *amb* 'go', *argh*, *int*, *ṛ* (V), *kṣaj*, *kṣi* (I), *khakkh*, *khaṣ*, *gundr*, *cikk*, *jyo*, *ḍamb*, *ḍimb*, *tūl*, *daṁh*, *dabh*, *dāś* (X), *ḍimbh*, *naḍ*, *pich*, *bhl* (X), *mul* (X), *ruṭ* (X), *valyūla*, *vitta*, *ṣal* (X) 'boast' and *svabhr*. Besides these there are also roots which are read with the one or the other alone. Those read with Kṣ alone are : *kac*, *kas*, *kump*, *kṣal*, *cyus*, *ṭip*, *taṭ*, *tigh*, *danv*, *dāy*, *duḍ*, *dhraḅh*, *naj*, *pyus*, *plakṣ*, *raṁha*, *vip* etc. Those read with H

alone are : *ad* (V), *aṇ* (IV), *kumāla*, *kūṇa*, *ghaṇ*, *jaṅkṣ*, *pas*, *prath*, *ramb* 'go', *rimb* etc.

It does not seem, however, that Vop. simply grabbed whatever roots he came across in his predecessors' works. Sometimes he is seen to have discarded even roots read by Kṣ and H, on whom he relies so much. Thus he does not read roots like *kart*, *kṣap*, *khod*, *truḍ*, *tsadm*, *ves* etc. given by both Kṣ and H ; roots like *ṛh* (VI), *ev*, *kaj*, *prñc*, *bed*, *bhr̥s*, *vyund* etc. given by Kṣ only ; or like *kattha*, *pappūla*, *pārth*, *bun̥th*, *min̥t* etc. given by H only. Vop. did not accept them probably because he did not think they had sufficient recognition by the *śiṣṭas*. Durgādāsa's comment on the word *sarvasādhāraṇa* (3) is worth noting in this context. He says : सर्वेषां साधारणः समानः सर्वसंमतत्वात् । सर्वशब्दस्त्विह बहुवादिपरः, तेन कृञ् कृतावित्यादीनां कैश्चिदमन्यमानानामपि बहुवादिसंमतत्वादिहोपन्यासः । कुङ् गतावित्यादीनां च कैश्चिदमन्यमानानामपि बहुवाद्यसंमतत्वात् तद्वर्जनामिति । This statement of Durgādāsa is to be taken with a grain of salt since, as we have seen above, Vop. often gives roots which were recognized before him by solitary writers.

The all-inclusiveness of the author which is seen in the case of collecting roots, also shows itself in the matter of assigning meanings to the roots. He has been careful even to record what were evidently orthographical errors. Thus, he assigns both *hasana* and *sahana* to the two roots *cyu* and *tak* ; *parimāṇa* and *pariṇāma* to *mas* ; and *saṁśīti* and *asaṁśīti* to *car*. Some of the more important cases, showing his indebtedness to his numerous predecessors are :

	Kātantra	Vopadeva
1. √ <i>damś</i>	Kt : दर्शने Others : दं(द)शने	दर्शं दंशने च
2. √ <i>mrakṣ</i>	Kt : म्लेच्छने Others : म्रक्षणे	म्रक्षणे म्लेच्छने
3. √ <i>kīṭ</i>	Kt : बन्धने Others : वर्णे	बन्धवर्णयोः
4. √ <i>khel</i>	Kt (also Kk) : चलने Others : गतौ	चालगत्योः
	Śākatāyana	Vopadeva
1. √ <i>kall</i>	Śā : शब्दे Kṣ H : अशब्दे Others : अव्यक्ते शब्दे	कृजने (corresponding to अव्यक्ते शब्दे) शब्देऽशब्दे
2. √ <i>gruc</i>	Śā : गतौ Others : स्तेयकरणे (H adding गतावपि कैचित्)	गतौ चौर्ये च
3. √ <i>chrd</i>	Śā : दीप्तिवमनयोः Others : दीप्तिदेवनयोः (H adding वमनेऽप्यस्ये)	देवने दिवपि वमने च

	Hemacandra	Vopadeva
1. ✓ <i>bhaḥ</i>	All : विश्राणने (Kṣ : विश्राणनं दानम्। H : विश्राणनं विपचनम्।)	पाके
2. ✓ <i>kṣur</i>	H : विखनने Others : विलेखने	विलेखे खनने

Vopadeva's indebtedness to Kṣīrasvāmin is even more evident here. It is a usual practice of the authors³ of the Dhātupāṭhas merely to reproduce the meanings which were once assigned by Bhīmasena. Kṣīrasvāmin as a rule explains these meanings and these explanations are often reproduced by Hemacandra. In a large number of cases Vopadeva is seen to give these very explanations as meanings. To quote some instances :

	Kṣīrasvāmin	Vopadeva
✓ <i>cūrṇ</i>	: प्रेरणे। प्रेरणं दलनम्। 'पूर्णं पेषण' इति चन्द्रः।	पेषे
✓ <i>ceṣṭ</i>	: चेष्टायाम्। चेष्टा ईहा।	ईहे
✓ <i>tantr</i>	: कुटुम्बधारणे। कुटुम्बं परिवारः। उपलक्षणं चैतत्।	धारणे
✓ <i>drā</i>	: कुत्सार्थां गतौ। कुत्सिता गतिः पलायनं निन्दा च।	स्वप्ने पलायने
✓ <i>paṭa</i>	: ग्रन्थे। ग्रन्थो वेष्टनम्।	वेष्टने
✓ <i>phakk</i>	: नीचैर्गतौ। नीचैर्गतिर्मन्दगमनमसद्व्यवहारो वा।	असद्व्यवहारे शनैर्गतौ
✓ <i>majj</i>	: शुद्धौ। शुद्ध्या स्नानं बुडनं च लक्ष्यते।	स्नाने बुडने
✓ <i>man</i>	: स्तम्भे। स्तम्भो गर्वः।	गर्वके
✓ <i>rad</i>	: विलेखने। विलेखनमुत्पादनम्।	उत्पादे

If Vopadeva at times uses only the synonyms and not the exact words of Kṣīrasvāmin, that is because his choice of words is largely governed by considerations of metre.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Vopadeva was content with merely reproducing what his predecessors had said. He has added a pretty large number of roots to the traditional stock. Some of them represent only a difference in spelling, like *klīv* : *klīb*, *kṣīv* : *kṣīb*; *baṭh* : *vaṭh*, *baṇ* : *vaṇ*; *aś* : *aṣ* : *as*, *paś* : *paṣ* : *pas*; *palyula* : *palyūla* etc. But there are other additions which are of a more important nature. He has realism enough to recognize *vadh* as an independent root, as it shows forms in more than one tense-system, instead of relegating it to the subordinate position of a *dhātuvādeśa*. The recognition of *vadh* thus supplies only a long-felt want. His recognition of *laukika* roots like *avadhira*, *āndola*, *preṅkhola*, *hindola* (many of which were already noticed by commentators like Kṣīrasvāmin and Maitreya Rakṣiṭa) shows that he must have been observing the actual condition of the language.

3. Except Candra who, as a rule, gives only one meaning.

at his time and trying to bring the science of grammar in line with the facts of the language. His contribution in the matter of the *sautra* roots (which, as the author himself tells us in his commentary, are meant only to explain certain derivatives⁴) is equally solid. Out of the forty-two such roots given by him, a little less than a dozen, viz. *ṛś*, *kṣad*, *kṣuṣ*, *tandr*, *pīy*, *bhiṣ*, *raś*, *ribh* and *lul* have been accepted even by modern scholars, although different meanings are assigned to some of them and two roots viz. *tandr* and *bhiṣ* have been stated in a different form viz. as *tand* and *bhiṣaj*.

In the matter of assigning meanings also Vopadeva's contributions are not few. To quote some instances :

Others	Vopadeva
✓ <i>kak</i> : लौल्ये । Kṣ explains : लौल्यं सतृष्णत्वं चापलं च ।	इच्छागर्वचापले (Dgd. remarks : गर्वः कैश्चिन्न मन्यते ।)
✓ <i>khid</i> : परिघाते	परिघाते दवे
✓ <i>ghamṣ</i> : J : क्षतौ Kṣ H : करणे	क्षरे
✓ <i>ghr</i> : प्रस्रवणे (or, स्रवणे, स्रावणे)	सेके छादने
✓ <i>tṛ</i> : झवनतरणयोः	तारेऽभिभवेषु प्लुत्याम्
✓ <i>bhaj</i> : सेवायाम्	भागसेवयोः

While we are on the subject of meanings, attention may be drawn to an agreeable feature of the Kkd. Following Bhīmasenā, writers of the Dhātupāṭhas usually give meanings of a general nature, leaving it to the commentators to work out the specific shades of meanings. This is particularly the case with the roots meaning 'sound' and those meaning 'move, go'. In the majority of such cases Vop. (following Kṣ here also) fortunately records the individual specific meanings. Some such cases regarding the roots meaning 'sound' are :

✓ <i>kaṇ</i> , <i>ku</i> , <i>kū</i> : आर्तस्वरे	
✓ <i>gai</i> : गाने	
✓ <i>bukk</i> : आदिशब्दे	
✓ <i>maṇ</i> : कूजे (Vop. fails to mention that the indistinct sound meant here is the particular one uttered [by women] during cohabitation.)	
✓ <i>raṇ</i> : इति	

Besides cases like these he of course gives अञ्ज्वनौ (✓ *gada*; *stana*), घोरस्ते (✓ *drāṅkṣ*), तारशब्दे (✓ *kuc*) etc. with other grammarians.

As regards the गत्यर्थक roots, following may be quoted : ✓ *taṅg* : गते स्खलने च ; ✓ *laṅg* : गतौ खञ्जे 'limping' ; and ✓ *vaṅg* : खञ्जे ; ✓ *skund* :

उत्प्लुत्य गत्याम्—not to speak of अग्रगत्याम् (✓*pur*), गतिचातुर्ये (✓*dhor*), छद्मगतता (✓*tsar*), नभोगतौ (✓*di*), वक्रगते (✓*ak, ag*), शनैर्गतौ (✓*cup, phakk*), etc., which cases are common with other Dhātupāṭhas. Though not of the same nature, two other cases may be quoted here as instances of precision. To the root *jal* Vop. alone assigns the exact sense घान्य against घास्य, घातन or घान्य of others. The other case is अपानोत्सर्गे (✓*pard*) against कुत्सिते शब्दे of others.

Some other peculiarities of Kkd. may briefly be noted here. A glaring feature of this work is the unusually large number of cases where the *sandhi* has not been done. It is true that the sentence combination (as against the combination in the same *pada*) is theoretically optional. But the classical writers, except in rare cases, refuse to avail themselves of this license—much more so in a metrical work. In the Kkd., however, there are scores of such cases. To quote only a few :

मी-ङ्यओ (54^b), ली-ङ्यओ (55^b), गू-ओशि (63^b), स्तृ-ऊ (69^d), जृ-इषम्य (72^b), कुक्-ङ आदाने (81^{ab}), म्लुचु-इर् (106^c), स्वने ऋ-शौद् (144^d), कि आध्याने (149^a), कण् आर्तस्वरे (171^c) etc.

It is however easy to account for and even approve of the license taken by the author in this respect. The work is already difficult enough, bristling as it does with an army of code letters. A rigid process of combination would have led to some confusion. As it is, the maintenance of the hiatus has served considerably to give what measure of clarity there is in the work.

Another feature concerns vocabulary. We sometimes come across obscure words like रकौ, लोटे, कुन्दे etc., evidently used under the exigencies of the metre. For the same reason, the author is at times obliged to use words, which, though not grammatically inaccurate, are jarring to the ear. Thus he uses सर्पे (for सर्पणे), हिसे (for हिसायां, or हिंसने), श्लाघे (for श्लाघायां), वेष्टे (for वेष्टने) etc. The use of the pleonastic *-ka*, again, is a little too frequent, as in अंशके, गर्वके, दैन्यके, दैव्यके, व्यायामके etc.; also the use of adjectives for nouns, as in मग्ने (for मज्जने) or गत्यसंस्कृतसंस्कृते (for गत्यसंस्कारसंस्कारयोः). Lastly, a number of synonyms have been used to convey the same idea. Thus a number of words like त्विषि, दीप्तौ, द्युतौ, भासने, भासि and भासे are used to convey the idea of 'shining'. Those used for 'going, moving' number still more : इतौ, इत्याम्, गते, गतौ, गत्याम्, गमने, व्रजने, व्रजे, सर्पणे, सर्पे and सृषि.

THE CODE LETTERS (ANUBANDHAS⁵) IN THE KKD.

The code letters used in this work call for some observations. Owing to the peculiar method followed in giving roots, the author had

5. These are all explained in the Appendix III.

to lean rather heavily on the *anubandha* system. The total number of such letters is no less than 43. They are : *ā, i, ir, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ṝ, ḷ, e, ai, o, au, k, ki, kṣ, g, gi, gh, ṇ, j, ñ, ñi, tu, du, ṇ, t, d, dh, n, p, bh, m, mi, y, r, l, li, lu, v, ś, śi* and *ṣ*. Out of these, 17 viz. *ā, i, ir, ī, u, ū, ṛ, ḷ, e, o, ṇ, ñ, ñi, tu, du, m* and *ṣ* are used here with the same significance as in Pāṇini's Dhātupāṭha. Of the rest, three anubandhas, viz. *k, ṇ* and *p* were also already used by Pāṇini, although with a different significance—viz. to distinguish the roots *i, dā* and *hā* from their counterparts having the same spelling but a different meaning. Vop. utilizes them for a different purpose, to which we shall shortly turn. There is one more *anubandha*, viz. *ṭ*, which was used by Pāṇini to distinguish the root *dhe* from *dhā*. Vop. drops this altogether. Barring these minor exceptions and the abolition of the use of accents (both on the root and on the *anubandha* syllable) for similar purposes,—a process begun long before him—Vop. has kept Pāṇini's system of anubandhas intact—an arrangement which has helped avoid an unnecessary confusion.

There is only one Anubandha which Vop. has borrowed from another school, viz. *au* (denoting an *aniṭ* root) from the Jainendra Dhātupāṭha. The remaining anubandhas, then, are Vopadeva's own creation. A little perusal of them will show that the author has taken great pains in selecting, as far as possible, only such letters to serve as symbols as would be quite natural, i.e. the very utterance of which will at once suggest the function they are meant to perform.

It is interesting to see how Vopadeva proceeds in this matter. He must have at the outset felt the necessity of coining symbols to denote the ten conjugational classes and their sub-classes (*antargāṇas*). In the other Dhātupāṭhas the roots are arranged in different classes themselves, one class following another. So it was not necessary for them to use *anubandhas* for this purpose. The roots in the Kkd., however, are arranged on a different principle, viz. a particular alphabetical order, and so use of symbols to denote the particular class to which a root belongs was here indispensable.

The method followed in this respect is this : The author first allots different symbols (generally suggestive of the *vikarāṇas*) to the classes II-X, leaving the first class without any symbol. The result is that when a root is found to be read without any class-indicating *anubandha* that root is to be understood as belonging to the *bhū* or the first class. To the *ad* or the second class Vop. assigns the letter *l*, and to the *hu* or the third class the symbol *li*. The element *l*, which is common to these two *anubandhas*, is evidently meant to suggest the *lopa* 'elision' of the *vikarāṇa* with regard to these two classes (cf. the two terms *luk* and *slu* in Pāṇini's terminology). The letter *y* which is the symbol for the *div* or the fourth class speaks for itself, as it is identical with the consonantal element in the actual *vikarāṇa* of that class. Similarly

the symbol *n* denoting the *su* or the fifth class evidently comes from *nu*, the *vikaraṇa* of that class. The *tud* or the sixth class probably presented some difficulty since the *vikaraṇa* of this class has no consonant in it. The author therefore here borrows a term from Pāṇini and uses *ś* as the *anubandha* for this class. In the case of the *rudh* or the seventh class the consonantal element *n* of the *vikaraṇa na* having been already used to denote the *su*-class, the author resorts to another device. He takes the letters *dh* from $\sqrt{\text{rudh}}$, the leading root of this class, and turns it into the *anubandha* for this class (we shall come across similar cases further). In the case of the *tan* or the eighth class there is no consonant in the *vikaraṇa*. The consonants of the leading root *tan* also have been otherwise used. In the *kṛī* or the ninth class, again, the consonant *n* which would have suggested the *vikaraṇa nā*, and also the consonants of the leading root *kṛī* have been otherwise employed. There is a somewhat similar difficulty in the case of the *cur* or the tenth class. (Why Vopadeva does not use the letter *c* for the *cur* class is difficult to say.) In all these three cases he has recourse to another device to which we shall come later on.

We now come to the sub-classes. The procedure generally followed here is to take the consonant which is used as a symbol for the main class to which the sub-class concerned belongs, and to add a vowel like *i* or *u* to it. Thus *lu* is used for the *svap* sub-class, where *l* indicates that *svap* is a sub-class of the *ad* class. The other cases are:

Main class.

ś : *tudādi*

g : *kryādi*

k : *curādi*

Sub-class.

śi : *kuṭādi*

gi : *pvādi*

ki : The group of roots belonging to the *cur* class only optionally = *yuj* sub-class of other grammarians.

In the cases where the above method could not be followed, the author has adopted a different course. Thus *jval*, *vṛt* and *phaṇ* are sub-classes of the *bhū* class. No letter is used for the *bhū* class. The general method being inapplicable here, the author takes the letter *j* from *jval*, *v* from *vṛt*, and *ṇ* from *phaṇ* and makes them the symbols of these sub-classes respectively. In the case of the *jakṣ*, a sub-class of the *ad* class, the distinguishing vowels *i* and *u* being already used in *li* and *lu* (and being for some reason reluctant to use other vowels), the author prefers taking *kṣ* from the root *jakṣ* to indicate that class. Yet another sub-class of *adādi* is the *rud* sub-class. Here both the consonants of $\sqrt{\text{rud}}$ being already used for a different purpose, the author gives an artificial symbol to it, to which we shall come when we deal with artificial symbols.

Of the class-denoting symbols there remain now only seven to be explained. They are: *k*, *g*, *gh*, *t*, *d*, *bh* and *r*, denoting the six classes viz. *cur*, *krī*, *rud*, *tan*, *śam* and the class of the Vedic roots respectively. Unlike the symbols we have so far seen, these are not 'transparent'. The connection between *k* and *cur*, for instance, is not easy to see. Nevertheless all the apparently arbitrary actions are not wholly arbitrary and if we could only follow the workings of the author's mind, we might still be able to account for these anubandhas, at least for some of them.

We start with eliminating the letters which the author has not used at all. He does not use the whole lingual series (excepting, of course, *ṇ*). Similarly he does not use the whole series of aspirate surds. The other individual letters also discarded are *c*, *jh* and *b*. The reason for discarding all these letters might be harshness of sound in some cases, and the comparatively more effort required to pronounce others (or, it might be a purely arbitrary action, after all). The following nine letters are now left: *k*, *g*, *gh*, *t*, *d*, *bh*, *r*, *s* and *h*. The last two, i.e. *s* and *h* are further dropped out as the classes to be denoted are only seven.

Another point to be noted regarding these letters is that before they were selected for denoting the respective classes of roots, they must have been arranged in a different order, viz. first the letters in the unaspirate surds series, then those in the unaspirate sonants series, and finally those in the aspirate sonant series. (This is not quite an unusual order, seeing that the class consonants in the *Śiva sūtras* are arranged in similar series, though the sequence of the series is different there.) So the letters in the final order are *k*, *t*, *g*, *d*, *gh*, *bh* and *r*.

The classes to be denoted, again, do not seem to have been taken up in their natural order viz. *rud*, *śam*, *tan* etc., but, for some unaccountable reason, in their reverse order. Thus the author takes up the last class, viz. *cur* first and assigns to it the first available letter, i.e. *k*. To the *adanta*, a sub-class of *curādī*, he assigns the next letter, i.e. *t*. In this way the author goes on, assigning *g* and *d* to the *krī* and *tan* class respectively. The method does not work with *gh* and *bh* since their denotations are apparently interchanged. Finally the last letter *r* is assigned to the remaining class, i.e. the roots restricted to the Veda.

THE POET

Vopadeva⁶ (also written as Bopadeva) is the author of the *Kavikalpadruma*. He gives some account of himself in his different works. From it we know that his father's name was Keśava and that of his preceptor was Dhaneśa or Dhaneśvara.⁷ Both of them were physicians and resided at Vedapada,⁸ a small town in the Varadātata, i.e. modern Berar. This Vedapada was also Vopadeva's own place of residence.

Hemādri, the celebrated author of the encyclopaedic work *Caturvargacintāmaṇi*, and a minister to the Yādava kings Mahādeva and Rāmadevarao of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad), was a friend and patron of Vopadeva. Vopadeva himself informs us that he wrote his *Harilīlā* and *Muktāphala* at the instance of, and in order to please Hemādri.⁹

6. Durgādāsa, the commentator of the *Kavikalpadruma*, explains the name thus : उः शिवः, अकारो विष्णुः, उश्च अश्च वौ । वयोऽपि समीपे दीव्यतीति पचादित्वादिनि वोपदेवः । Haraprasāda Shāstri, (Preface to the Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS. in the collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. VI, page lxxxi) gives a similar derivation and cites *Vopālita* as a parallel instance.

7. Yudhiṣṭhira Mīmāṃsaka (*Saṃskṛit Vyākaraṇa-śāstra kā Itihāsa*, p. 291, 455) identifies this Dhaneśvara with the other Dhaneśvara, a commentator of the Sārasvata grammar, and the author of a commentary on the *Mahābhāṣya* called *Cintāmaṇi*. Whereas our Dhaneśvara belongs to the prior half of the thirteenth century, Dhaneśvara, the author of *Cintāmaṇi*, lived in the prior half of the sixteenth century, i.e. full three centuries later. Cf. Belvalkar's *Systems of Sanskrit Grammar*, pp. 97-99.

Is it possible that our Dhaneśvara is the same as the Bhaṭṭa Dhaneśvara whose son Mādhava, who describes himself as *bhīṣagagranī*, composed the *prāśasti* in the Ambe inscription, No. 3 (dated Śaka 1150, or A.D. 1228) glorifying Kholeśvara (Siṅghaṇa's general) and his son Rāma?

8. For a detailed discussion of the problem of Vopadeva's native place, and for more particulars about Vedapada, the reader is referred to the present editor's article under the caption 'Identification of Vedapada' in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1953.

9. Cf. श्रीमद्भागवतस्कन्धाध्यायार्थादि निरूप्यते ।

विदुषा वोपदेवेन मन्त्रिहेमाद्रिदुष्ट्ये ॥ from *Harilīlā*, and

विद्वद्धनेशशिष्येण भिषक्केशवसूनुना ।

हेमाद्रिवोपदेवेन मुक्ताफलमचीकृत् ॥ from the *Muktāphala*.

Hemādri himself has commented on both these works ¹⁰, the commentary on the *Harilīlā* being further revised by the great Vedāntist Madhusūdana Sarasvatī. Both Hemādri and Vopadeva had high regard for each other as can be seen from the eulogy bestowed by both on each other.¹¹

10. The commentary on the *Harilīlā* is called *Harilīlāviveka* while that on the *Muktāphala* is named as *Kaivalyadīpikā*. Cf.

हरिलीलाविवेकोऽयं कामराजस्य वैश्वमनि ।

कटके रचयांचक्रे तुष्टयै हेमाद्रिणा सताम् ॥

That this commentary was further revised by Madhusūdana Sarasvatī is indicated by the *śloka*

सरस्वतीश्रीमधुसूदनेन निर्व्यूढमेतदुधमोदनेन ।

जनः समस्तोऽपि रसाद(v. 1. य)नेन ब्रजेशमर्कितं ब्रजतादनेन ॥

which follows immediately after the above one. The commentary is sometimes wrongly attributed (as in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Edition) to Madhusūdana Sarasvatī alone.

For the commentary *Kaivalyadīpikā* on the *Muktāphala*, cf. the concluding stanza :

टीकां मुक्ताफलस्यैमां नाम्ना कैवल्यदीपिकाम् ।

हेमाद्रिः कटके चक्रे कामराजस्य वैश्वमनि ॥

As regards the above two commentaries Y. M. Kale in his *Varhāḍcā Itihāsa* (p. 37) remarks (without citing any authority) that Hemādri did not write the above commentaries himself but asked some *Pandit* to write for him. When a man like Hemādri expressly says that he himself wrote the commentaries, his word must be accepted as true, all the more so when there is not a shred of evidence to the contrary. Mr. Kale was perhaps here misled by Hemādri's statement हेमाद्रिर्वीपदेवेन मुक्ताफलमचीकरत् ।

11. Cf. the following stanzas from the *Muktāphala* :

चतुरेण चतुर्वर्गचिन्तामणिवणिज्यया ।

हेमाद्रिणार्जितं मुक्ताफलं पश्यत कौतुकात् ॥ [47]

निर्मथ्य पयसां राशिं मन्दरः कौस्तुभं न्यघात् ।

हेमाद्रिर्वचसां मुक्ताफलं रत्नं हृदि प्रभोः ॥ [48]

हेमाद्रिमाद्रियत एव गुणेन येन तेनैव पूरितमुखेन सुबद्धमेतत् ।

मुक्ताफलं प्रतिफलज्जगदीशरूपं यत्कर्णकण्ठकुहरे सुषमास्य काचित् ॥ [49]

and the following from the *Kaivalyadīpikā* :

श्रीवोपदेवस्य निधेर्गुणानां जयन्ति ते ते भुवि वारिवलासाः ।

विकुण्ठ्य येषु स्वयमीश्वरोऽपि सर्वज्ञशब्दं स्वमवैति रूढम् ॥ [3]

अस्मिन्समस्मिन्नपि बाह्यमयाब्धाववारपारीणमनीषयोच्चैः ।

विशृण्वतश्चिज्जडवस्तुभेदं गुणा गणयेया भुवि नास्य कैः कैः ॥ [4]

अमुष्य वैदग्ध्यनिधेर्हृदिस्पृशो मुदं ददन्तेऽत्र न कस्य सूक्तयः ।

मुक्त्वा मृषाद्वेषिमनांस्यनारतं वियोगिहन्दीव कलाः कलानिधेः ॥ [5]

Keśava, Vopadeva's father, has written a work on medicine called *Siddhamantra*. At the end of this book Keśava tells us that his father's name was Mahādeva, and that of his teacher was Bhāskara. A fact of historical importance given by him is that he was honoured by Simhārāja, who is evidently the same as the Yādava king Siṅghaṇa who ruled at Devagiri between 1210-1247 A.D.¹²

WORKS OF VOPADEVĀ

Besides the *Kavikalpadruma*, following works of Vopadeva have come down to us.

1. *Mugdhabodha*,¹³ a treatise on the Sanskrit Grammar.
2. *Kāvyaakāmadhenu*,¹⁴ the author's own commentary on the *Kavikalpadruma*.
3. *Harilīlā*¹⁵ (also called *Harilīlāmṛta* or *Harilīlāvivarāṇa*), an abstract of the *Bhāgavata*.
4. *Muktāphala*¹⁶ (also called *Bhāgavata-Muktāphala*), a work expounding the doctrines of the *Bhāgavata*.
5. *Śataślokī*, a work on medicine, dealing with different pills, powders and similar preparations.
6. *Candrakalā*, the author's own commentary on the preceding work.
7. *Siddhamantraprakāśa*, a commentary on the *Siddhamantra*, a work on medicine written by his father (mentioned above).

12. Haraprasāda Shāstrī in his abovementioned Preface (p. lxxxi) says: 'perhaps he (i.e. Keśava) was an army surgeon. For Vopadeva often says that his books were written in the house of his father in the camp'. This is certainly a mistake. I have not come across any such statement on the part of Vopadeva. The statements about the works being written in the camp (*kaṭaka*) really emanate from Hemādri and concern his two commentaries on the *Harilīlā* and *Muktāphala*, for which see foot-note 10 above. Kāmarāja was the name of Hemādri's father.

13. *Mugdhabodha* is published many times in Bengal. A good edition, with various indices, was brought out as early as 1847 by Otto Böhtlingk.

14. *Kāvyaakāmadhenu*, published along with the commentary of Durgādāsa at Calcutta (vide Meharchand Lachmandas's *Ratnasamuccaya*, No. 3135).

15. *Harilīlā*, together with the commentary *Harilīlāviveka* is published by B. A. Tendulkar in 1893 (this edition also contains a brief and modern anonymous *ṭippaṇi* called *tātparyatippaṇi*); in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series (No. 411) in 1933; in the Calcutta Oriental Series (No. 3).

16. *Muktāphala* is published in the Calcutta Oriental Series (No. 5) in 1920.

Vopadeva must have written a commentary called *Paramahansa-priyā* on the *Muktāphala*. This is to be inferred from the references to it by Hemādri, both at the beginning and at the end of his commentary on the *Muktāphala*.¹⁷

Besides the above, there are some works which are ascribed to Vopadeva but whose authorship is doubtful. Thus there is an anonymous work called *Trimśac-chlokī* (also called *āśauca-trimśac-chlokī*, or *āśauca-saṃgraha-trimśac-chlokī*, or *sūtaka-kārikā*, or, finally, *sūtaka-trimśac-chlokī*), consisting of thirty *Sragdharā* ślokas and dealing with the impurity caused by birth and death. It is ascribed to Vopadeva in the Ulwar Catalogue (No. 1339). But it is ascribed to Vijñāneśvara in A. S. B. Catalogue, Vol. III, No. 2252 (also in the Introduction p. xxxviii), and to Hemādri in the B. B. R. A. S. Cat. Vol. II, pp. 209-210. Two other works on Dharma, viz. *Ācāradarpaṇa* and *Paraśurāmapratāpa-śrāddhakāṇḍa-dīpikā* (also called *Śrāddhadīpakalikā*) are similarly ascribed to Vopadeva. Lastly the Benaras Sanskrit College Catalogue mentions a commentary of Vopadeva on the *Mahimnastotra*.

There is a stanza occurring in the commentaries of Hemādri on the *Harilīlā* and the *Muktāphala* which enumerates Vopadeva's works on the different *śāstras*. It runs as follows :

यस्य व्याकरणे वरेण्यघटनास्फीताः प्रबन्धा दश
प्रख्याता नव वैद्यकेऽपि तिथिनिर्धारार्थमेहोऽमुतः।
साहित्ये त्रय एव भागवततत्त्वोक्तौ त्रयस्तस्य भु-
व्यन्तर्वाणिशिरोमणेऽरिह गुणाः के के न लोकोत्तराः ॥

This stanza is ascribed by some to Madhusūdana Sarasvatī but since it occurs in Hemādri's commentary on the *Muktāphala* also it must be taken to have come from the pen of Hemādri himself. And since Hemādri was not only a contemporary but also a close friend and patron of Vopadeva, the stanza assumes a peculiar importance, constituting as it does an 'eye-witness' to the works of Vopadeva. It is a pity

17. Cf. सृष्टां त्रिलोकगुरुणार्धमिवेन्दुलेखां सर्वज्ञमण्डनकरामकलङ्कशङ्काम् ।

टीकां प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य दृष्ट्वा कुर्यामिमां तदिह यान्तु बुधाः प्रसादम् ॥
which is the last of the introductory stanzas; also

छायावतीममृतदामपि नैकचित्रां पुण्यप्रपाप्तिव भुवि प्रथितां तदीयाम् ।

टीकां प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य दृष्ट्वा ग्रन्थः कृतोऽत्र कृतिनां हृदुपैतु तोषम् ॥

which is the second of the concluding stanzas. The word तदीयाम् in the second line is equivalent to वोपदेवीयाम्, since the stanza preceding this refers him by name. Cf.

यत्किञ्चिदत्रभवतः खलु वोपदेवसूरेः कृतिर्निजधिया परिवर्त्यते मे ।

उद्दिश्य कोविदजनोपकृतिं तदेतदाराधनं भगवतः परमेश्वरस्य ॥

The expression प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य is obviously a metrical necessity for परमहंसप्रियाम्.

that out of twenty-six works mentioned in this stanza only nine should have come down to us.

BIRTH-DATE OF VOPADEVĀ

Śaka 1182 (i.e. A.D. 1260) is given by some ¹⁸ as the year of Vopadeva's birth. But a little consideration will show that the birth-date will have to be pushed back about thirty years. Following are the reasons for such a supposition :

1. Hemādri, who was a contemporary of Vopadeva, was already the Chief Officer in charge of the State Records at the time of the king Mahādeva who ruled from 1260-1271 A.D.

2. From the reference to the king Rāmacandra in the introduction of the *Muktāphala* it is clear that Vopadeva wrote that work during the reign of that king, i.e. sometime between 1271 and 1309 A.D. This period can be narrowed down to some extent since Hemādri wrote his commentary on *Muktāphala* while he was a minister to the king Rāmacandra. Now Hemādri is known to have functioned as a minister to the king Rāmacandra only for a few years during the early period of his reign. We may therefore tentatively take A.D. 1280 as the year when Hemādri wrote the commentary. Since, further, Hemādri refers to Vopadeva's own commentary on the same work, this latter commentary must have been already written which, in turn, was preceded by the original work *Muktāphala*. *Muktāphala*, therefore must still go back, say about 1275 A.D. It will not be unreasonable to suppose that the author wrote his score and odd works on profane subjects like grammar and poetics in the early part of his career and that he turned to the more serious topic like the philosophy of the Bhāgavata Purāṇa in his mature age, when his mind was more or less ripened. Even supposing that he began to write early, it will not be much far from the truth to suppose that he wrote the *Muktāphala* when he was about 40-45 years old. This would fix his birth between 1230-1235 A.D.

3. Keśava, Vopadeva's father, was honoured, as we have seen above by Siṅghaṇa, who ruled from 1210-1247 A.D. As they were thus more or less contemporaries, Keśava's birth-date cannot be much later than circa 1190 A.D. This would normally require Vopadeva's birth-date to be not later than 1240 A.D.

Taken singly, the above arguments may not perhaps appear convincing. But taken together they tend to place the author's birth-date roundabout 1230 A.D. If anything, the date would go back a decade earlier, but not later.

It is not known when Vopadeva died.

18. K. A. PADHYE, *Life of Hemādri*, p. 359; T. R. KALE, *Purāṇa-nirīkṣaṇa*; Rajendralal Mitra, *Notices of Sanskrit MSS.* Vol. III, p. 349.

The punctuation followed in the Text may briefly be explained here.

A comma is put to denote the end of a sentence¹⁹ when it occurs in the middle of a line.

When, however, the end of a sentence coincides with that of a line, this comma could not be used since the usage requires a *danda* (double at the end of a stanza ; otherwise single) at the end of a line.

The comma also could not be given where the two sentences were inseparable owing to an inseparable *saṁdhi* having taken place between the final letter of the preceding sentence and the initial one of the following, or, owing to the inadvisability of separating a following vowel from a preceding consonant.

With a view to marking out the root more clearly, an hyphen is used to separate a root from the preceding and the following Anubandhas. It was not thought proper to separate the Anubandha altogether and read it as an independent word as some editions do.

Here, again, when it was impossible to place the hyphen at the exact place owing to a *saṁdhi* being involved, or, owing to the inadvisability of separating a following vowel from a preceding consonant, the hyphen is placed at the next available place (but not altogether abandoned as in the case of the comma).

The hyphen is also used to connect a series of roots (all in the same sentence) with one another when an Anubandha is common to all and has therefore appeared after the final root.

One or two points about *saṁdhi* may also be best noted here. It has been already noted that the author has freely maintained a hiatus, particularly where it suited metrical requirements, or where it resulted in more clarity. There are, however, still some cases where the *saṁdhi* has been effected but a hiatus could be kept there without spoiling the metre. In such cases (e.g. गतौ, अधी-र [47^a] ; गतौ, ओष्पसारणे [171^b] ; क्लेदे, ऊर्द-इ [192^a] ; तौ, आक्रन्द-क् [193^a] etc.) though the usual practice of the MSS. is to effect the *saṁdhi*, I have kept hiatus to ensure more clarity.

The treatment here accorded to the *saṁdhi* of a final *ñ* (preceded by a short vowel) with a following initial vowel also deserves notice. The grammarians have laid down a doubling of *ñ* as invariable in such cases, though in actual practice it is not always followed. The MSS.

19. A sentence, which is the smallest complete thought-unit, here consists of a root (or more than one root) and its (or their) meaning or meanings, the latter always following the former. वाक्यमर्थकथनान्तम् (cf. v. 1. 6) is how Vopadeva defines the limit of a sentence.

practice is not very helpful in this case, since it is not uniform. So I have been here guided solely by metrical considerations. Whenever it did not matter to the metre whether the doubling was or was not done I have doubled the consonant in deference to the grammar (as in 65^a, 98^e, 99^a, 99^e etc.); when the doubling was required by the metre, it was of course done, being doubly warranted (as in 130^b, 148^a, 158^d, 181^d etc.); when the doubling was definitely against metre, it has not been effected (as in 57^e, 68^{ab}, 85^e, 108^a, 157^e etc.). It will be seen that in all the above cases, though ensuring facility of understanding is my main aim, metrical grace is nowhere sacrificed.

An asterisk (*) in the text indicates that the text is a conjectural emendation of the editor. There are only four such places in the whole text (20^b, 23^b, 39^b and 359^d).—In the Critical Apparatus the asterisk indicates syllables lost through injury to MS.

A colon (:) after a symbol of a commentary (Cv, Cd or Cr) in the Critical Apparatus indicates that what follows is an extract from the commentary whereas its absence denotes that what follows is a *v. l.* for the text.

ABBREVIATIONS

[Those which are used as symbols for MSS. have been explained in the Introduction. The others are explained here.]

Āc.	=	Ākhyātacandrikā.
Aṣṭ.	=	Aṣṭādhyāyī.
C	=	Candragomin.
Comm.	=	Commentary.
Dgd.	=	Durgādāsa.
Dh. P.	=	Dhātupāṭha.
Ed.	=	Edition.
H	=	Hemacandra.
hapl.	=	haplographic(ally).
inf. lin.	=	<i>infra lineam</i> (below the line).
ins.	=	insert(s).
J	=	Jainendra.
Kāś.	=	Kāśikā.
Kk	=	Kāśakṛtsna.
Kkd.	=	Kavikalpadruma.
Kṣ	=	Kṣīrasvāmin, Kṣīratarāṅgiṇī.
Kt	=	Kātantra.
L.	=	Line.
marg.	=	marginal(ly).
Mugdha.	=	Mugdhabodha.
om.	=	omit(s), omitting, omission.
orig.	=	original(ly).
P	=	Pāṇini.
P. Dh.	=	Pāṇini's Dhātupāṭha.
resp.	=	respectively.
S	=	Sautra.
sec. m.	=	<i>secunda manu</i> (by another hand).
St.	=	stanza.
subst.	=	substitute(s).
sup. lin.	=	<i>supra lineam</i> (above the line).
transp.	=	transpose(s), transposition.
Vop.	=	Vopadeva.

कविकल्पद्रुमः

शब्दाकरकरग्राममर्थमण्डलमण्डलम् ।

ज्ञानात्मानमनाद्यन्तमादित्यं तमुपास्महे ॥ १ ॥

इन्द्रश्चन्द्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः ।

पाणिन्यमरजैनेन्द्रा जयन्त्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ २ ॥

मतानि तेषामालोक्य सर्वसाधारणः स्फुटः ।

धातुपाठः स्वदाद्याद्यक्रमादन्तादिमक्रमः ॥ ३ ॥

कविकल्पद्रुमो नाम पद्यैर्निष्पाद्यतेऽत्र च ।

धातवः पठिताः पाठसूत्रलोकागमस्थिताः ॥ ४ ॥

D₂ begins with ॐ नमो गणेशाय; D₃Dv₂ with श्रीगणेशाय नमः; D₄ with ॐ नमो...; D₅ with नमः श्रीगोपालाय; Dv₁ with पंडितकुसलहर्षरादेभ्यो नमः; B with ॐ नमः श्रीकृष्णाय.—The portion of the text up to 13^{ab} is lost in D₁, as the first folio is missing.

1. D₁ missing. D₄ damaged up to मण्डल (in 1^b). — ^b) B -मंडन- (for -मण्डल-). D₅ -मंडन-. — ^c) D₃ अनाद्यं तं.

2. D₁ missing. — ^b) D₂ काशिकृत्स्नापिशली; D₃ काशकृत्स्नापिशली; B °पिशली.

3. D₁ missing. — ^a) D₄. sDvCrT आलोक्य. — ^b) Cd : सर्वेषां साधारणः समानः सर्वसंमतत्वात् । सर्वशब्दस्ति बहुवादिपरः, तेन कृञ् कृतावित्यादीनां कैश्चिदन्यमानानामपि बहुवादिसंमतत्वादिहोपन्यासः, कुङ् गत्यामित्यादीनां च कैश्चिदन्यमानानामपि बहुवाद्यसंमतत्वात् तद्वर्जनमिति । — ^{cd}) Cd (commenting on स्वदाद्याद्य^o) : अत् आद्यो येषां धातूनां ते अदाद्याः, ते आद्याः यस्मिन् सः अदाद्याद्यः, स चासौ क्रमश्चेति अदाद्याद्यक्रमः, सुष्ठु अदाद्याद्यक्रमो यस्मिन् स स्वदाद्याद्यक्रमः । अत् अन्ते येषां ते अदन्ताः, ते आदिमा यस्मिन् स अदन्तादिमः, स चासौ क्रमश्चेति अदन्तादिमक्रमः, स्वदाद्याद्यक्रमः अदन्तादिमक्रमो यस्मिन् धातुपाठे स तथा । अकारान्तादिधातुक्रमेण अकारान्तादिधातवो वक्तव्या इत्यर्थः । —What

is meant is that the roots here are arranged alphabetically in groups according to the *final* letter of the roots, the group of roots ending in *a* coming first and that of roots in *h* coming last; and, in the individual groups, roots are arranged alphabetically according to the *initial* letter, those beginning with *a* coming first and those with *h* last. (Further strictness of the order, however, as regards the roots which both begin with and end in the same letter is not observed. Thus, the sequence of the first six roots, for example, is seen to be *an̐ka*, *an̐ga*, *am̐sa*, *am̐sa*, *ar̐tha*, *and̐ha* whereas strictly it ought to have been as *am̐sa*, *am̐sa*, *an̐ka*, *an̐ga*, *and̐ha*, *ar̐tha*. This may partly be accounted for by the exigencies of economy.)

4. D₁ missing. — ^{cd}) Cd : पाठसूत्रलोकागमस्थिताः...पाठस्थिताः पूर्वाचार्याणां धातुपाठेषु स्थिता भवति पचत्यादयः । सूत्रस्थिताः पाठेषु न दृष्टाः स्तुभ्नोतिस्कुभ्नोत्यादयः । लोकस्थिताः पाठेषु सूत्रेषु च न दृष्टा महाकविप्रयोगेषु दृष्टा । मेङ्गोलयस्यान्दोलयस्यादयः आगमस्थिता भाषाविषयेषु पाठसूत्रयोरेषु न दृष्टा । (वेदेभ्यः प्रयुक्ता) वगातिविकीर्त्यादयः ॥

पदानिडेडिकरणाद्यनुबन्धगणोदितम् ।
व व

कर्मोच्चारणमात्रेण स्पष्टमात्रानुबन्धतः ॥ ५ ॥

परोऽनुबन्धः पूर्वेषामेकवाक्यस्थधातुषु ।

नाम्नेडितानुबन्धेषु न परेषां च मध्यमः ॥ ६ ॥

तत्राऽकारः सुखार्थो, ऽथा निष्ठाभावादिकर्मवेट् ।

इर् नुस्वानीरनिणिनष्ठ, उः क्त्वावेड्स्तु वेट्क, ऋः ॥ ७ ॥

चड्यह्रस्वो, ऽथ ऋर् वा, लृट्त्वानिर्वाथ एः सिचि ।

अवृद्धिर्यजादिः स्यादोर् निष्ठातन, औरनिट् ॥ ८ ॥

कश् चुरादिः, किस् तु वा, गः क्य्यादिर्, गिः प्वादिरेप्यपूः ।

स त्वादिर्, घो रुदादिर्, डस् तड्वान् कर्तरि, आत्मने ॥ ९ ॥

जो ज्वलाद्यो, जिरद्यत्तष, दुः साधुर्, डुस् त्रिमग्युतः ।

णः फणादिस्, तस् त्वदन्तो, दस् तनादिर्, ध् रुधादिकः ॥ १० ॥

5. D₁ missing. —^a) Cd: आदिशब्दा-
द्यजादित्वादीनां ग्रहणम्।—^b) Cv: अनुबन्धाश्च
गणाश्च इति द्वन्द्वः।—^c) Cv: कर्म कार्यम्।
—^d) Dv₂BT स्पष्टमात्रानुबन्धतः.

6. D₁ missing. —^{ab}) Cv परः
परधातुस्थः। वाक्यमर्थकथनान्तम्। यथा
'अङ्काङ्ग-न्क पदे लक्ष्मणि' (15^a) इत्यत्र
अङ्गावयवतया स्थितौ तकारककारी अङ्कय-
तेरपि अनुबन्धौ।—^{cd}) Dv₁ (comm. as
in text) मध्यगः (for मध्यमः). Cv:
आम्नेडितानुबन्धेषु। आम्नेडितो द्विस्त्रिर्वा उक्तः।
पुनरुक्तानुबन्धेषु नेयं परिभाषा। 'मृष-त्क मृष-
जत् क्षान्तौ' (29^a) इत्यत्र तकारस्य पुनरुक्त-
त्वात् न मृषयते: अकारोऽनुबन्धः। परिभाषान्तरं
'न परेषाम्' इति। द्वयोर्धात्वोर्मध्ये स्थितस्यानु-
बन्धस्य परादित्वं (v. l. परानुबन्धित्वं) नास्ति।
यथा 'मृष-त्क मृष-जत् क्षान्तौ' (29^a) इत्यत्र
न मृषयते: (? मृषते:) ककारोऽनुबन्धः ॥

7. D₁ missing. —^a) Cal. Ed., अत्र
(for तत्र). Cv. d: सुखार्थः सुखोच्चारणार्थः।
—^b) Cd: अथ आ निष्ठाभावादिकर्मवेट्।
आकारानुबन्धो धातुराकारोपलक्ष्यते। एवमि-

कारादौ च बोध्यम्। निष्ठा क्त-क्तवत्। निष्ठाया
वाच्यत्वेन संबन्धिनी ये भावादिकर्मणि तयोर्वा
इदं यस्मात् स तथा। आकारेतो धातोर्भावे
आदिकर्मणि च विहिताया निष्ठाया वा इम्
(i. e. इदं) इत्यर्थः ॥

8. D₁ missing. —^d) Cv: ओर्निष्ठा-
तनः। निष्ठातकारस्य [स्थाने] नकारो यस्मात्
स तथा।

9. D₁ missing —^{bc}) गिः प्वादिरेपि।
अपिशब्दात् क्रयादिश्च। पूर्वजः प्वादिरेव त्वादिः॥
—^d) Cv: तड् आत्मनेपदम्। आत्मने। आत्मार्थ
कर्तरि [वाच्ये] अस्तड्वान्, परार्थं तु परस्मै-
पदवान् ॥ Cd: जः अकारानुबन्धो धातुः
तड्वानित्यनुवर्तते। आत्मने आत्मार्थं फलवति
कर्तर्यात्मनेपदीत्यर्थः। अफलवति परस्मैपदीति
शेषः ॥

10. D₁ missing. —^b) D₂ अन्यक्तः
(for अन्तः). Cv: जिरद्यत्तः। अद्य वर्तमाने
क्तो यस्मात् स तथा।—T क्त्रिमग्युतः. Cv
पाणिनीयादौ तु क्त्रिः प्रत्ययः। ततो मग
(? मष्) ॥ —^c) Cd: अदन्तानां पृथग्वर्ण
विधानेनैव सिद्धे तानुबन्धोऽनभ्यासानामङ्कादि
कान्तत्वादिभ्रमनिरासार्थः।

नः स्वादिः, पो मुचादिर्, भः शमादिर्, मो णिचिण्णमोः ।
 दीर्घो वा, णिचि ह्रस्वो, मिर् वा, दिवाद्यो य्, लदादिकः ॥ ११ ॥
 लुः स्वपादिश् च, लिर् ह्यादिर्, वो वृतादिः, श् तुदादिकः ।
 शिः कुटादिश् च, ष् कृदङ्वान्, क्षो जक्षादी, र वैदिकः ॥ १२ ॥
 धातवो हन्तिभासार्था अकितो वा चुरादयः ।
 क्रादिः कृ-गृ-हृ-प्रच्छो, दुह्-मुह्-स्नुह्-नश-स्निहः ।
 मुहादिर्, ङिङ्लन्तोऽनुदात्तेद्, लङ्ङिङ् बुतादिकः ॥ १३ ॥
 श्वि-श्रि-डी-शी-यु-रु-स्नु-क्षु-गु-वृह्-वृव्-विवर्जिताः ।
 एकस्वरा आदिवर्णोददन्ता धातवोऽनिटः ॥ १४ ॥
 अङ्काङ्गा-त्क पदे लक्ष्मण्यंशांस-त्क विभाजने ।
 अर्थ-त्कङ् याचने, ऽन्ध-त्क दृक्क्षये, ऽघ-त्क तत्कृतौ ॥ १५ ॥
 अवधीर-त्कवज्ञायामान्दोल-त्क दोलने ।
 ऊन-त्क परिहाणे स्यादोज-त्क बलतेजसोः ॥ १६ ॥
 कथ-त्क वाक्यप्रबन्धे, कल-त्क गतिसंख्ययोः ।
 स्यात् कर्त्र-कत्र-कर्त-त्क शैथिल्ये, कर्ण-तक् मिदि ॥ १७ ॥

12. D₁ missing. — ^a) Cd : स्वमते स्वपादेः प्रयोजनं नास्ति । — ^c) Cv : कृदिति आख्यातिकनिवृत्त्यर्थः । — ^d) D_{3.5} यक्षादी (for जक्षादी).

13. D₁ missing for 13 ^{ab}. — ^a) D₅BCd.rCal.Ed.₁-भाषार्था (for-भासार्था). — ^b) Cd : हन्त्यर्था भासार्थाश्च ये धातवस्तेऽकितोऽपि गणान्तरपठिता अपि वा चुरादयः स्युः । वाशब्दस्येहानुक्तसमुच्चयार्थत्वात् कदाचिदन्येऽपि चुरादयः स्युरित्यर्थः ।... दीप्त्यर्थस्य पाक्षिकचुरादित्वं सर्वत्र मन्यते ॥ — ^c) D₁ Dv₁ T कृ- (for क-) T-गृ- (for-गृ-). D₃-दृ- (for-दृ-) D₃Dv₁-घृ- (for-घृ-). D₅BCd.rCal.Ed. मुह्दुह्- (for दुह्-मुह्-). For the sequence of दुह् and मुह्, cf. P. Dh. IV 88-89 and Aṣṭ. 8.2.33. D_{1.2.5} (sup. lin.) णुह् and णिह् (for स्नुह्- and -स्निह् resp.). T दुहस्ति-हमुहङ्गिह्.

14. ^{ab}) Dv₂-स्नु-; Cal. Ed. -नु- (for -स्नु-) T-क्षुण्णु-; Cal. Ed. -स्नुक्षुण्णु- (for -क्षुण्णु-). D₅-वृवृह्- (by transp.), — ^{cd}) Cv : [आदिवर्णोददन्ता] आकारान्ता इवर्णान्ता उवर्णान्ता ऋकारान्ताश्च एकस्वरा श्रव्यादिवर्जा धातवोऽनिटो ज्ञेयाः । — Cd : सामान्यविधानादिम् (i. e. इह) न स्यात् ।... विशेषविधानानु स्यादेव । यथा यमरमनमेति (मुग्ध° 8.71) अपासिष्टाम् । — After 14. D₁ (marg.). ₃₅ Dv₂. B Cal. Ed. ins. इति परिभाषा (D₅ षाः).

16. ^b) D₅B आंदोलक (D₅° ल्का) दौलने (submetric); Cal. Ed. °स्क तु दौलने. — ^c) D₅ परिहाने.

17. T om. 17^a-18^b. — ^c) D₃ कत्र-कर्त्रकर्त-; Dv₂ कर्तकर्त्रकर्त्र. — After 17^c, D₄ reads 18^d-19^b, repeating it in its proper place. — D₄ om. 17^d-18^b.

काल-त्क कालोपदेशे, कुण-त्काभासमन्त्रयोः ।
 स्यात् कुमार-कुमाल-त्क केलौ, केत-त्क मन्त्रणे ॥ १८ ॥
 निश्चावणे, ऽथ कूण-त्क संकोचे, ऽथ कुह-त्कड ।
 विस्मापने, ऽथ कूट-त्क दाहे मन्त्रे, कृप-त्क तु ॥ १९ ॥
 दौर्बल्ये, क्षप-तक्म स्यात् क्षेपे, *खच्-तक बन्धने ।
 खोट-खोड-तक क्षेपे, खेट-खेड-त्क भक्षणे ॥ २० ॥
 गद-त्काभ्रघ्नौ, गर्व-त्कड दर्पे, गृह-त्कड ।
 ग्रहे, गण-त्क संख्याने, गवेष-तक मार्गणे ॥ २१ ॥
 गोम-त्क लेपे, गात्र-त्कड शैथिल्ये, गुण-त्क तु ।
 मन्त्रे, गह-त्क गहने, चित्र-त्क क्षणिकेक्षणे ॥ २२ ॥
 लेख्येऽदभुते, चह-त्क स्याच्छाठ्ये, *छद्-तक संवृतौ ।
 छिद्र-त्क मेदे, छेद-त्क छेदे, तीर-त्क कर्मणाम् ॥ २३ ॥
 समाप्तावथ तूण-त्क संकोचे, तुल्य-तक् स्तुतौ ।
 दुःख-त्क तत्कृतौ, दण्ड-त्क तत्पाते, ध्वन-त्क तु ॥ २४ ॥
 शब्दे, निवास-तक् स्तुत्यां, प्रेङ्खोल-तक चापले ।
 पट-त्क वेष्टने, पर्ण-त्क हारित्ये, पद-त्कड ॥ २५ ॥

18. D₄T om. 18^{ab} (cf. v. l. 17).
 For the repetition in D₄, cf. v. l. 17.
 — ^b) D₅ कूण (for कुण-). BCd.rCal.
 Ed. [आ] भाष- (for [आ] भास-).

19. For the repetition in D₄, cf.
 v. l. 17. — ^a) D_{1.2} निःश्चावणे; Dv₂ विश्रा°;
 T नश्चा°. T च (for स थ). — ^c) D₅BCdr.
 Cal. Ed. विस्मायने. Cd.r: विस्मापन इति
 पाठः इत्येके। — ^d) Cd: कृपत्क तु दौर्बल्ये ।
 सप्तमस्वरी । कृपयति । षष्ठस्वरी (i. e. कृप)
 इति त्रिलोचनः ॥

20. ^a) Cal. Ed.₂ क्षप त्कम, — ^b)
 All MSS. and Cal. Ed. खच त्क which
 is against the metro. Besides, the
 अदभुतत्वं of these roots does not require

अ to be actually read, its purpose
 being served by the अनुबन्ध त.

21. ^b) Cal. Ed. त्कड् दर्पेऽथ गृह त्कड.
 — ^c) D₅B गृहे.

22. ^{ab}) D₅BCd.r Cal. Ed. लेपने
 गात्रत्कड् (for लेपे गात्र-त्कड). — After
 शैथिल्ये, D₃ ins. (sup. lin.) [स]थ.

23. ^b) All MSS. and Cal. Ed.
 छदत्क like खचत्क (cf. v. l. 20).

24. ^b) Cd: तुल्यतक् स्तुतौ । आद्ये पञ्चम-
 स्वरः । शेषे दन्त्यवर्गाद्युक्तस्थकारः ॥ — ^c)
 Cd: दुःखत्क..... विसर्गमभ्यः । मूर्धन्यषमभ्य
 इति केचित् ॥

25. ^a) D₅B निवासत्क, T स्थित्या (for
 स्तुत्यां).

गतौ, पश-पष-त्कानुपसर्गाद् बन्धबाधयोः ।
 स्पर्शगत्योः, पत-त्कैश्यगत्योः, पार-त्क तीरवत् ॥ २६ ॥
 पल्यूल-पल्युल-त्क स्याल्लुनिपूयोः, पुट-त्क तु ।
 संसर्गे, पक्ष-त्क परिग्रहे, भाम-त्क कोपने ॥ २७ ॥
 भाज-त्क तु पृथक्कृत्यां, मृग-त्कड तु मार्गणे ।
 मह-त्क पूजे, मूत्र-त्क प्रस्रावे, मल-तक् धृतौ ॥ २८ ॥
 मृष-त्क मृष-अत् क्षान्तौ, मिश्र-त्क् युत्यां, रह-त्क तु ।
 त्यागे, रस-त्क त्वास्वादे स्नेहे, रूप-त्क तत्कृतौ ॥ २९ ॥
 रच-त्क कृत्यां, रूक्ष-त्क पारुष्ये, रंह-तक् गतौ ।
 रूष-त्क स्याद्विच्छुरणे, लज-लज्ज-त्क भासने ॥ ३० ॥
 लभ-लभ-तक क्षेपे, लल-त्केप्से, वर-त्क च ।
 वर्ण-त्क स्तुतिविस्तारशुक्लाद्युक्त्युक्तिदीपने ॥ ३१ ॥
 वस-त्क वासे, वास-त्कोपसेवायां, व्यय-त्क तु ।
 गतौ, वित्त-त्क च त्यागे, वात-त्क गतिसेवयोः ॥ ३२ ॥

26. ^a) D₅ पस (for पष-). — ^b) Cal. Ed.₂ -सर्गौ (for -सर्गाद्).

27. ^a) D₃Dv₁ पल्यूलपल्युल; D₅ पल्लयूल * * *. Cd.r: द्वौ यकारयुक्तलकारमध्यौ । MSS. often confuse the two letters प and य so that it is difficult to ascertain which is meant. In the present case following the majority of the MSS. I have adopted पल्यूल, which is also the text of the other systems of sanskrit grammar, but from the Taittiriya Samhitā 2.5.5 it would seem that पल्यूल is the genuine word, which is also the reading of the Mādhaviya Dhātuvṛtti (Mysore Edition, Vol. II, part II, P. 313) and Ac (2.2.1 and 3.3.232). H gives पल्यूल as a variant for पल्यूल.

28. ^d) B प्रस्रावे. D₅BCd.r (gloss [both]: दन्त्यनोपधः) Cal. Ed. मनतक्. T कृतौ (for धृतौ).

29. ^a) D₅BCd.r Cal. Ed. मृषतञ्ज (for मृष-अत्). Cv: मृषअत्...मृषति।मृषते ॥ — ^b) Cd.r: मिश्रत्क...तालव्यमध्योऽयं, दन्त्य-मध्य इति वर्णदेशना । CdCal. Ed. मूल्यां. — 29^c - 30^b damaged in D₄. — ^d) Cd: रूपत्क तत्कृतौ ।...निपूर्वः स्वरूपकथने । 'अनुमानं निरूप्यते' इति अनुमानखण्डम् ॥

30. ^c) D_{3,4}DvT विच्छुरणे; D₅B Cal. Ed. विस्फुरणे; Cd.r विस्फुरणे (for विच्छुरणे, as in D_{1,2} only). — ^d) D₅B भाषणे.

31. ^a) D₅Cd Cal. Ed. लडलाड; Cr om. (for लभ-लभ-). — ^b) D₅ ईप्से (for ईप्से). — ^c) D₅Dv₁ -विस्तारे. — ^d) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text)-शुक्लयुक्त्युक्ति-; Cd Cal. Ed. -शुक्लाद्युक्त्युक्ति-; Cr °द्युद्योग- (for °द्युक्त्युक्ति-). Cd.r: शुक्लाद्युक्त्युक्तिदीपन इत्यपि पाठः ।

32. ^d) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) वासत्क (for वात-त्क). D₄ -सेवनयोः (hypermetric).

सुखे, वेल-त्क कालार्थे, व्लेष-त्क दृशि, वण्ट-त्क ।

भागे, वट-त्क वेष्टे च, वल्यूल-वल्युल-त्क तु ॥ ३३ ॥

पल्यूलार्थे, ऽथ बीज-त्क व्यजने, वीर-तक्क तु ।

शौर्ये, वण-त्काङ्गचूर्णे, श्रय-शार-श्रय-त्क तु ॥ ३४ ॥

दौर्बल्ये, श्राम-तक् मन्त्रे, शूर-त्कङ् विक्रमे, शठ- ।

श्वठ-त्क दुर्वाचि, शील-तकाम्यासेऽतिशायने ॥ ३५ ॥

षम-ष्टम-त्क वैक्लव्ये, सान्त्व-साम-त्क सान्त्वने ।

सङ्ग्राम-ङ्जतक् युद्धे, स्पृह-त्केप्से, स्फुट-त्क तु ॥ ३६ ॥

प्रकाराने, सभाज-त्क सेवनप्रीतिदर्शने ।

स्थूल-त्कङ् वृंहणे, सूत्र-त्क ग्रन्थे, सत्त्र-तक्क तु ॥ ३७ ॥

संबन्धे संततौ, सूच-त्क पैशुन्ये, स्वर-त्क तु ।

आक्षेपे, स्तेन-तक् चौर्ये, स्तोम-त्क श्लाघने, स्तन-त्-॥ ३८ ॥

33. ^b) D₄ व्लेक (क *sup. lin.*); Dv₂ व्लेष्व (but व्लेष्यति व्लेष्कापयति in the Comm.); Cd.r Cal. Ed. व्लेक्ष (for व्लेष्क). D₁ दिशि (for दृशि). — ^d) Metrically irregular. D₃Dv₁ वल्यूलवल्युल; D₅ वल्यूल-वल्यूल; T पल्यूलपल्युल (corrupt).

34. ^a) D₃Dv₁ पल्यूलार्थे. — Cd : बीज त्क...बीज इति जान्तौ गत्यर्थो भ्वादितात्मनेपदी कातन्त्रे दृश्यते । — ^b) D₅ Cal. Ed. वीर तक्क.

36. ^b) D₅ सात्वसामत्क सात्वने. — ^c) Cv : संप्रामहज...ह । संप्रामयते । न । अससंप्रा-मत्, अससंप्रामत् । ङित्वादकर्त्रभिप्रायेऽप्यात्मने-पदम् ॥ Cd : जित्त्वेनैवोभयपदसिद्धौ ङित्करण-मफलवत्कर्तर्यात्मनेपदार्थम् । एवं सर्वत्र । किं त्वेष आत्मनेपदीति प्राञ्चः । कदाचित्परस्मैपदार्थो जकारः ॥ — ^d) T स्फुर; Cd.r Cal. Ed. (against metre) साट (for स्फुट-). Cd.r द्वितीयस्वरयुक्तसकारादिरयम् । स्फुट इति पाठो

हेयः । अन्यथा सद्वात्रिंशच्छतमिति न संगच्छते वक्ष्यमाणस्फुटधातुर्व्यर्थः स्यात् ॥ See also the note under 39^c.

37. ^a) T प्रकाशके. — ^b) D₄ Cal. Ed. सेवने (for सेवन-). — ^d) D₄ प्रथे. MSS. सत्र (described in Cd as दन्त्य-वर्गाद्यमध्यः (for सत्त्र-). Cal. Ed. तङ्क (for -तक्क).

38. ^a) The meaning संबन्ध is not found in the Dhātupāṭhas belonging to the older schools. It corresponds to संदान of Jainendra, Śākaṭyana and Hemacandra, which is probably only a variant of संतान of the older schools, that also being recorded here as संतति by Vop.— ^b) Cd: स्वर... वकारयुक्तादी रेफोपधः । स्वरयति ।...पञ्चम-स्वरयुक्त इति चतुर्भुजः । सुरयति ॥

काभ्रशब्दे, सार-तक् दौर्बल्ये, *सुख्-तक तत्कृतौ ।
स्फट-त्क स्याद्विशरणे, स्कन्ध-त्क तु समाहृतौ ॥ ३९ ॥
स्वन-स्यम-तक ध्वाने, हिन्दोल-तक दोलने ।
इत्यकारान्तधातूनां सद्वात्रिंशच्छतं मतम् ॥ ४० ॥

ख्या-न् ख्यातौ कथने, गा-लिं स्तुतौ जन्मनि, गा-इ गतौ ।
घ्रा गन्धग्रहणे, ज्या-गि जरायां, ज्ञा-ग बोधने ॥ ४१ ॥
ज्ञा-ग्म मारण आलोके निशाने तोषणे स्तुतौ ।
ज्ञा-क् प्रेरणे, दा-ल लूनौ, दा तु दाने, डु-दा-ब्लि च ॥ ४२ ॥
दरिद्रा-क्षलु दुर्गत्यां, द्रा-ल स्वप्ने पलायने ।
डु-धा-ब्लि धारणे पुष्टौ दाने, ध्मा ऽभ्रियुतौ ध्वनौ ॥ ४३ ॥

39. ^b) All MSS. (D₁ om. त्क) and Cal. Ed. सुखत्क. — ^c) The text स्फट-त्क only as in D₄, all other MSS. and Cal. Ed. reading स्फुटत्क. The reading स्फुटत्क, however, violates the usual procedure of reading all the roots with the same spelling together, since one स्फुट already occurs in 36^{cd}. Besides, it also results in shortage of one root according to the author's own way of enumeration. To obviate these difficulties, Cd.r (and following them Cal. Ed.) read साट for स्फुट there (cf. v. l. 36). But the root साट as such is, in the first place, unheard of anywhere else and appears to be specially coined to avoid the above difficulties (स्फुर of T is a similar attempt). It also spoils the metre. I have therefore retained स्फुट there, which, besides being supported by MSS. has the merit of corresponding to the स्फुट प्रकटभावे of K₈ (P. Dh. X 392) and H (X 413). Here (39^c), however, I think the original reading was स्फट (though it is preserved in a single MS.) corre-

ponding to स्फट विशरणे of C (I 112a) K₈ (P. Dh. I 352d) and H (I 208) and which is read by Vop. also as स्फट शीणौ (147^d). — D₅ विस्फुरणे; BCd.r (gloss [both]): विसरणं विकसनं) Cal. Ed. विसरणे. — ^d) BCd.r Cal. Ed. स्कन्द (for स्कन्ध-). Cd.r: दन्त्यवर्गतृतीयोपधो-ऽयम् । तच्चतुर्थोपध इति केचित् ॥ — D₃, 4Dv, समाहृतौ.

40. ^b) D₅BCd.r Cal. Ed. हिल्लोल. Cd.r: अन्तस्थातृतीयद्वयमध्यस्तदेकोपधश्चायम् । — After 40, D₃ ins. इत्यकारांताः; D₅B इत्यकारांतवर्गः.

41. ^a) Dv₂ reads ख्याल् twice. — ^b) Cd: गालिं...र । वैदिकः । जगाति ॥ Cv: जिगाति । For the meaning जन्मन् assigned to the root गा-लिं, Cf. K₈: जन जनने (P. Dh. III 24) । ...गा स्तुतौ च छन्दसि (ibid III 25). — ^d) D₄ ज्ञा तु (sup. lin. ग as in text). D₁ बधने.

42. ^a) D₅BCd.r Cal. Ed. ज्ञाक्म. Cd: क, म । ज्ञपयति...॥ — ^b) D₄ निशाने. — Cd.r: स्तुतिः कैश्चिन्न मन्यते ।

43. ^a) Cd: दुर्गतिरकिञ्चनीभावः । — ^b) Cd.r: स्वप्नो निद्रा । निपूर्व एव निद्रायामिति रमानाथः । — ^d) T ध्माभ्रियुते.

प्ता-ल् भक्षणे, प्रा-ल् पूतौ, पा पाने, पा-ल् रक्षणे ।

भा-ल् दीप्तौ, मा-ल् शब्दे, मा-ल् च माने, ऽथ मा-ल् च ॥ ४४ ॥

म्ना ऽभ्यासे, या-ल् गतौ, रा-ल् दाने, ला-ल् च ग्रहे, ऽथ वा-क्
सुखातिगतिसेवासु, स्याद् वा-ल् गमनहिंसयोः ॥ ४५ ॥

श्रा-ल् स्वेदे, श्रा-ल्म पाके, जि-ष्ठा स्थाने, णा-ल् शोधने ।

ओ-हा-लि त्याग, ओ-हा-ल् गतावान्ताखिरष्टधा ॥ ४६ ॥

इ इ-ल् गतौ, अधी-ल् स्मृत्यामधी-ल् अध्ययने, र्-कि-लि ।

ज्ञाने, र्-क्षि-न् क्षि-ष्ठा हिंसायां, क्षि क्षयैश्वर्ययोः, क्षि-श ॥ ४७ ॥

वासगत्यो, र्-चिरि-न् हिंसे, चि-न्-चि-ब् चित्यां तु, चि-क्मि च ।

र्-जिरि-न् हिंसे, ज्यभिभवे, जि जये चाथ धि-श् धृतौ ॥ ४८ ॥

पि-श् गतौ, डु-मि-जन् क्षेपे, रि-श् गतौ, श्रि-ज सेवने ।

शि-नब् निशाने, ट्वैओ-श्चिर् गतिवृद्धयोः, ष्मि-ङ् स्मिते ॥ ४९ ॥

षि-प्रब् बन्धे, स्मि-कडनादरे, हि-न् वर्धने गतौ ।

एकोनविंशतिरमी इकारान्तास्तु धातवः ॥ ५० ॥

44. B reads 44 on marg. — ^a)
D₅ Cal. Ed. प्ताल भक्षे (for प्ता-ल् भक्षणे).
— ^c) D₅ Cal. Ed. भाल्प.

45. ^a) T ध्याने (for [अ] भ्यासे). — ^d)
Cd : वाल...ओष्ठ्यादिरप्ययमित्येके । गमनमिह
वायुकर्तृकमेव ।...हिंसनं सूचनमिति चतुर्भुजः ॥

46. ^a) D_{2.4.5}DvT खेदे (for स्वेदे).
— ^b) Cd : णा...मूर्धन्यादिरयम् । दन्त्यादि-
रिति केचित् ॥ — After 46, D₃ ins. इत्या-
कारांताः ; D₅ आकारांतवर्गः ; B इत्याकारांत-
वर्गः ; Dv, इत्यादांताः.

47. ^a) Cv : पाठबलाच्च पूर्वो (i. e. इ)
लित् । Cd.r पृथक्पाठसामर्थ्यात् पूर्वो न लित् ।
शेषस् (i. e. इ-ल् तु 'इण् गतौ' (cf. P.
Dh. II 36) इति प्रसिद्धः ॥ — Cv : अधील्
...अधिरूपसर्गः । अस्योपादानं सहप्रयोग-

नियमार्थम् ॥ Cd : अविग्रहणमन्यपूर्वस्य केवलस्य
च प्रयोगनिरासार्थम् । एवं सर्वत्र ।... 'इक् स्मरणे'
(cf. P. Dh. II 38) इति प्रसिद्धोऽयम् ॥
— ^c) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. क्षि (Cd.r
Cal. Ed. क्षि) न्गष (for र्-क्षि-न् क्षि-ष्ठा).

48. ^a) D_{3.5}Dv₂ BT Cd.r Cal. Ed.
चिरिर्न् (for र्-चिरि-न्). — ^c) D_{3.5} Dv₂
BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. जिरिर्न् (for र्-जिरि-न्).
D₄ T ज्यभिभवे ; D₅ जरेषमि°.

49. ^c) D₁ ट्वैओश्चिः ; D₅ B Cr Cal. Ed.
ट्वयोश्चिर्. — ^d) D₅ स्मिङ् (for ष्मि-ङ्).
D₄DvT स्मितौ (for स्मिते).

50. ^a) D₄ षिग्नः ; D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed.
षिग्नब्. — ^b) Cd.r : गतिरिहान्तभूतज्यर्थत्वाद्
गतिप्रेरणम् ।... वर्धने त्विह न (Cr इह न वर्धने)
प्रयोगः ॥ — After 50, D₃ ins. इति
इकारांताः ; D₅ इकारांतवर्गः ; B इतीका°.

ई-ल कान्तिगतिव्याप्तिक्षेपप्रजनखादने ।

ई-ड्य गत्यां, क्षी-ज हिंसे, डु-क्री-जग् द्रव्यपर्यये ॥ ५१ ॥

ज्री-गिकि ज्यान, ओ-डी-ड्य गतौ, डी-ड् च नभोगतौ ।

णी-ज प्रापण, ओ-दी-ड्य क्षये, दीधी-ड्क्षुर्लु देवने ॥ ५२ ॥

दीसौ, ओ-धी-ड्य आधारेऽनादरे, प्री-ज तर्पणे ।

प्री-क् च, प्री-गज कान्तौ च, प्री-ड्य प्रीतौ तु, पी-ड्य तु ॥ ५३ ॥

पाने, जि-मी-लि भीत्यां, श्री-गगि भृत्यां च, मी-ड्यओ ।

मी-जग् वधे, मी-कि गत्यां मत्यां, री-गि वधे गतौ ॥ ५४ ॥

ओ-री-ड्य क्षरणे, ली-कि द्रावणे, ली-ड्यओ श्लिषि ।

ली-ल्पी-गि च, ल्वी-ग्मि गत्यां, वेवी-ड्क्षुर्लु वी-ल ई-लवत् ॥ ५५ ॥

व्री-गिग् वृत्यां, व्री-ड्यओ च, व्ली-गि गत्यां च, शी-ड्क्षुजि ।

स्वप्ने, श्री-जग् पचे, ह्री-लि लज्जेऽमी पञ्चविंशतिः ॥ ५६ ॥

उ-ड शब्दे, ऊर्णु-लजाच्छादने, टु-क्षु-ल क्षुते ।

कु-ड् शब्दे, कु-ल् च, कु-शि-डार्तस्वरे, क्षु-ल तेजने ॥ ५७ ॥

51. ^a) Cd : 'न हि तरणिद्दांते दिक्परा-
धीनवृत्तिः' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादात्मनेयदम् ।
धातुरयं कैश्चिन्न मन्यते ॥ — ^d) D_{1.5} Dv₁
डुकीङ्ग; Dv₂ डुकीयूग. D₃-विपर्यये (hyper-
metric) (for पर्यये).

52. ^a) Dv₁ ज्रीकिगि. Cd: गिकाभ्यामेव
पाक्षिकचुरादित्वे सिद्धे किपाठो भवादित्वार्थः ।
ज्यानं गतबहुवयोभावः ॥ — D₁ ज्याम (for
ज्यान).

53. ^a) D₃ Cd.r Cal. Ed. आराधे;
B (before scoring) आधारे (as in text).
— ^b) Dv₂ (but Comm. ज। प्रयति ।
प्रयते) प्रीय (for प्री-ज). — ^d) B च
(for तु).

54. ^{ab}) B श्रीगिगि. Cv.d: गिनैव
क्रयादित्वे सिद्धे गकरणं प्वादित्वविकल्पार्थम् ।
— ^{bc}) Cv: मीड्यओ मीजवधे । ड य, मीयते

...ग, ज। मीनाति, मीनीते । धातुभेदे ड्जोरसं-
करः । Cd quotes Cv and adds 'एवं
सर्वत्र'. — ^d) Cal. Ed. रवे (for वधे).

55. ^c) D_{1.5}Dv₁ ल्यी (for -ल्पी-).
Cd: द्वितीयस्तु ओष्ठवर्गाद्योपधः । Cr:
अन्तस्थातृतीययुक्तपकारोपधः । अन्तस्थाद्यो-
पध इति रामः ॥ — ^d) Cv: ईलवत् ईलाथे
कान्त्यादौ ।

56. ^a) Cal. Ed. व्रीगिगि (for व्री-गिग्).
— ^b) D₄ व्लीगिग् (for व्ली-गि.) — ^c)
Cv₂ श्रीगिग्. Dv₂D₃ Cd.r Cal. Ed.
पचि. — After 56, D₃Dv₂ ins. इति
ईकारान्ताः; D₃B ईकारान्तवर्गः.

57. ^a) D_{1.4}T छादने (for [आ]च्छा°).
— ^b) D_{2.4} छुतौ; T क्षते. — ^d) T -स्वने
(for -स्वरे).

खु-ङ् ध्वनौ, गु-शि-ओ विष्टोत्सर्गे, गु-घु-ङ्घ ध्वनौ ।
 च्यु-क् हासे सहने, च्यु-ज्यु-ज्यु-जु-ङ् गत्यां, जु रंहसि ॥ ५८ ॥
 गु-ल् स्तुतौ, तु-ल् वृत्तिर्हिसापूर्तिषु, द्रु स्तुतौ गतौ ।
 र्-द्रु-न् द्रु-द्रोनुपतापे, द्रु गतौ, बु-लभिसर्पणे ॥ ५९ ॥
 धु-जन् कम्पे, जि-धु-शि धु स्थैर्ये, पु-प्ल-ङ् च सर्पणे ।
 यु-ल् मिश्रणेऽमिश्रणे, यु-जग् बन्धे, यु-क्क निन्दने ॥ ६० ॥
 रु-ल् ध्वनौ, रु-ङ् वधे गत्यां, श्रु गतौ, श्रु-न् गतौ श्रुतौ ।
 पु-जन् संधाक्केदपीडमन्धे, पु-ज गतौ, पु च ॥ ६१ ॥
 पु-ल् चैश्वर्यप्रसवयोः, णु-ल् प्रस्तुत्यां, घु-जल् स्तुतौ ।
 सु ध्वर्ये, सु-ब् गतौ, स्कु-मजुद्वृत्तौ, स्तु द्रुवद्, डु-लि ।
 होमेऽदने, हु-ङ् ल चौर्ये त्रयस्त्रिंशदुदन्तकाः ॥ ६२ ॥
 कू-शिङ्घातस्वरे, कू-जग् शब्दे, गू-ओ-शि विट्सृतौ ।
 णू-शि स्तवन, ओ-दू-ङ्घ्य खेदे, दू-न्नाब् वधे गतौ ॥ ६३ ॥
 धू-शिक् कम्पे, धू-न्नि-धू-ब् च, पू-ङ् शोघे, पू-ङ्घ्य पू-व्ग्नि च ।
 ब्रू-लजुत्तौ भू-क्क भू-ज प्राप्तौ, भू-क् शुद्धिचिन्तयोः ॥ ६४ ॥

58. ^a) D₁Dv₁ हसे; T भासे (for हासे).

59. ^a) D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. द्रुर्न् (for र्-द्रु-न्). Cd.r Cal. Ed. डुद्रोनुपतापे (for द्रु-द्रोनु).

60. ^a) Cal. Ed. धुजन्. Cd : जिधुशिधु ... आद्यो दीर्घान्त इति कश्चित् । — ^{cd}) B om. मिश्रणे. Dv₂ Cal. Ed. युज्ग बन्धे; T युज् बन्धने (for यु-जग् बन्धे). D₄ Cal. Ed. युङ्क (for यु-वङ्).

61. ^b) Dv₁ om श्रु गतौ. Cd : रेफर-हितोऽप्ययमिति केचित् । शवति । श्रुन् ।... 'रक्षांसीति पुरापि संशुण्महे' इति मुरारौ व्यतीहारादारमनेपदम् । 'संशुण्ज मयाख्यातम्' इति गणकृतान्तित्यत्वात्, आख्यातशब्दस्य क्रियाविशेषणत्वेनाकर्मकतया 'समो गमृच्छ...' (मुग्ध° २३-१४) इत्यादिना वा । — ^c) D₅ पुनब्; Cal. Ed. पुजन्. Cal. Ed.₁ -पीड- (for -पीड-).

62. ^b) D₂ Dv प्रस्तुत्यां; T प्रस्ताज्यां (corrupt) (for प्रस्तुत्यां). — ^{cd}) D₅ Dv₂ B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. उद्वृत्तौ (for उद्वृत्तौ). D_{1,2} सु ध्वर्ये स्कुमजुद्वृत्तौ स्तु द्रुवत् स्तु (D₁ om.) गतौ हुलि । — ^e) Cd.r Cal. Ed. हुनुङ्घ. Cd : चौर्यमत्रापनयनम् । — D₁Dv₁ उदंतगा (Dv₁° गाः). — After 62, D₅ ins. इति उकारांताः; D₅ उदंतवर्गः; B इत्युकारांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति उदंताः.

63. ^a) D_{1,3} Cal. Ed. कूजग्; D₅B कूजग्; Dv₂ कूजग्; T कूज (for कू-जग्). Cd.r : दन्त्यनोपधः... ह्रस्वान्तोऽयमिति मैत्रेयः नकाररहितो ह्रस्वान्त इति रमानाथः । दीर्घान्त इति जौमराः ॥ — ^b) T गूङ्शि. D₂Dv₁T -स्तुतौ; D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. -सृजौ (for -सृतौ). — ^c) Cd.r : णू... ह्रस्वान्तोऽयमिति वरदक्षिः ।

मिश्रणे, भू तु सत्तायां, मू-ङ् बन्धे, लृ-जगि ऋदि ।

भू-ङ्ल भू-योङ सूतौ, भू-श् क्षेपे ऊतल्लयोदश ॥ ६५ ॥

ऋ-र्न् हिंसे, ऋ-र्लि गत्याम् प्रापणे च, कृ-जन् वधे ।

कृ-ञ् कृतौ, कृ-ञ्दडु च, गृ घृ सेके, घृ-र्लि भासि च ॥ ६६ ॥

घृ-क् सेके छादने, जृ न्यकारे, जागृ-क्षु जागरे ।

ट-ङ्शादरे, दृवृ स्थगने, धृ कौटिल्ये, धृ-शङ् स्थितौ ॥ ६७ ॥

धृ-ञ् च धृत्यां, धृ-क् च, धृ-ङविध्वंसे, पृ-लि पालने ।

पृ-क् च पूतौ, पृ-न प्रीतौ, पृ-ङ्श व्यायामके, भृ-लि ॥ ६८ ॥

टुडु-भृ-ञ् भृतिपुष्टयोर्, मृ-शङ् मृतौ, वृ-न्ग-वृ-ञ् वृतौ ।

वृ-क् चाथ वृ-ङ्ग संभक्तौ, स्मृ-ऊ शब्दोपतापयोः ॥ ६९ ॥

स्तृ-नञ् स्तृतौ, सृ-क् च, सृ-र्लि सृ गतौ, स्मृ स्मृतौ, स्मृ-म ।

औत्क्ये, स्मृ-स्मृ-न् प्रीतिरक्षाप्राणने, इवृ ध्रुवद्, हृ-लिर् ।

प्रसह्यहृत्यां, हृ-ञ् हृत्यामृदन्ता एकविंशतिः ॥ ७० ॥

65. ^b) D₁ बधे.—^c) Dv₁T भूलङ् (for भू-ङ्ल). Dv₂ भूल्ल भूयोङ् स्तुतौ भूश. — After 65, D₃ ins. इति ऊकारांताः; D₅ ऊदंतवर्गः; Dv₂ इत्युदताः; B ऊकारांतवर्गः.

66. Before 66, Dv₂ ins. अथ ऋदंताः। —^{ab}) D₅BTcd.r (by alteration) Cal. Ed. ऋर्न् हिंसे ऋर्लि गत्याम् प्रापे (T^०तौ) च कृजन्वधे. Cd: ऋर्न्...रेफादिस्तृतीयस्वरान्तोऽयम् (i. e. रि) इति केचित्।...प्रापः प्राप्तिः॥—^c) Cd.r: कृञ् कृतौ।...अयं कैश्चिन्न मन्यते—Cd.r: कृञ्दडु च।...अस्माद् गुणिमि- (Cd. °म)कारोऽप्यगुणी वा वक्तव्य इति वररुचिः। तेन किं करोमि कथं कुर्मि क्वातु गच्छामि माधव। दुर्योधनविहीनं तु शून्यं सर्वमिदं जगत् ॥ इति.

67. ^b) D₁ जागृक्षल; T जागृक्ष. —^c) D₂ वृ (for वृ). —^d) T वृ (for घृ).

68. ^{ab}) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. अवध्वंसे (for अवि°). Cd.r: अवध्वंसः पतनम्।... विन्दभट्टस्तु अविध्वंसने इति पठित्वा विध्वंसनं

स्त्रंसनं तस्याभावोऽविध्वंसनं स्थापनमिति व्याख्याति। —^d) D₃ पृशङ्; D₅ Dv₁ BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. पृशङ् (for पृ-ङ्श). D₃ मृलिञ्.

69. ^{ab}) D₃Dv₁BT मृङ्श; D₄Dv₂ Cd Cal. Ed. मृशङ् (for मृ-शङ्). T वृङ्ग; Cal. Ed. वृग्न् (for वृ-ङ्ग). —^c) D₄ वृङ्ग (for वृ-ङ्ग).

70. ^b) D₁ सृक् च गतौ (hypermetric) (for सृ गतौ). Cd: सृ...सरति। 'नालानं करिणां सस्त्रे त्रिपदाञ्छेदिनामपि' इति रघौ (cf. 4-48) कर्मकर्तृत्वादिति रमानाथः। तच्चिन्त्यम्, कर्तृस्थभावधातूनां तन्निषेधात्। वस्तु-तस्तु गणकृतानित्यत्वात् साध्यम्। 'नालानैर्' इति वा पाठ्यम्। तत्र कर्माविवक्षायां भावे प्रत्ययः॥ The identification of the quotation from the Raghu is doubtful, firstly, because the second quarter is found only in the printed editions, and not in the MS. and secondly the

ऋ-गि गत्यां, कृ-वृ-गि हिंसे, कृ-श् विक्षेपे, ऽथ कृ-कड ।
 विज्ञाने, गृ-कड विज्ञापे च, गृ-श् निगरणे, ऽथ गृ- ॥ ७१ ॥
 गि शब्दे, जृ-गिकि ज्याने, जृ-इर्षम्य च, झृ-ष्य च ।
 तृ तारेऽभिभवे प्लुत्यां, दृ-गि दृ-म् भियि, दृ-यगि ॥ ७२ ॥
 विदारे, नृ-गि नृ-म् नीतौ, जि-पृ-गिलि तु पालने ।
 पृ-क् च पूर्तौ, बृ-गि बृ-त्यां भृ-त्यां, भृ-गि भृ-तौ भृ-जि ॥ ७३ ॥
 भर्त्से, मृ-गि वधे, वृ-गि वृ-त्यां, शृ-स्वृ-गि हिंसने ।
 स्तृ-जगि च्छादने प्रोक्ता ऋकारान्तास्तु षोडश ॥ ७४ ॥

दे-ङ् पालने, ऽथ घे पाने, मे-ङ् प्रतीदान, ऐज-वे ।
 स्यूतौ, व्ये-जै वृ-तौ, ह्ये-जै स्पर्धे शब्दे षडेपराः ॥ ७५ ॥

कै शब्दे, क्षै क्षयै, खै तु स्थैर्ये खननहिंसयोः ।
 गै गाने, ग्लै क्लमे, ऽथो जै क्षये, त्रै-ङ् पालने, ऽथ दै ॥ ७६ ॥

current reading for the first quarter with which we are more concerned is नास्त्रसत् करिणां प्रैवम्, which, incidentally, is quoted by Bhattoji Dikṣita in the Siddhānta Kaumudī under the P. Dh. I 790. — ^a) D_v ओक्ते. D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्तृ (for स्मृ). D₄ स्मृन् (for स्मृ-न्). Cd.r: क्रमाद् दन्त्योष्ठ्यवर्गाद्योपधौ । शेषस्तु ओष्ठ्यवर्गपञ्चमोपध इति दुर्गरामौ (Cr °मोपध इत्येके इति धातुप्रदीपः । दुर्गरामनावर्षां स्वीकृतः) ॥ — ^e) Cd.r Cal. Ed. प्रसह्यकृत्यां. Cd.r: प्रसह्यकृतिर्बलात्कारः । D₄ om. (hapl.) ह्व ह्व्याम्. — ^f) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. त्वेक- (for एक-). — After 70, D₃ ins. इति ऋकारान्ताः; D₅ B ऋदंतवर्गः

71. ^a) Cal. Ed. गृहक. T विज्ञाने.

72. ^b) D_{v2} जुइर्षम्य. — ^c) D₅ D_{v2} B Cd.r Cal. Ed. तरे (for तारे).

73. ^a) D₁ om the first नृ. — ^b) BT जिपृलिगि. — ^d) D_v, मृगि (for भृजि).

74. ^a) D_{v2} वृजृगि. — ^b) D₅ D_{v1} T स्वृ (for स्मृ). Cd.r: द्वा क्रमात् तालव्यदन्त्यादी । शेषो वकारोपधः, तद्रहितोऽपि (i. e. सू) इति केचित् ॥ — After 74, D₃ ins. इति ऋकारान्ताः; D₅ ऋदंतवर्गः; D_{v2} इति ऋदंताः; B ऋकारान्तवर्गः.

75. Before 75, D_{v2} ins. अथ एकारान्ताः. — ^a) D₅ BCd.r Cal. Ed. (as in other schools) धेद (for धे). — ^b) D₁ प्रडीदान (sic); D_{v2} Cd Cal. Ed. प्रति°; T प्रणी° (for प्रती°). — ^d) D₁ स्पर्धशब्दे. Cd: गोविन्दमहस्तु स्पर्धविषये व्यक्तवाक्येऽयमित्याह । — After 75, D₃ ins. इति एकारान्ताः; D₅ एकारान्तवर्गः; D_{v2} इति एदंताः; B एदंतवर्गः.

76. Before 76, D_{v2} ins. अथ ऐकारान्ताः. T om. 76^a - 77^b. Cd.r: एषाम (ऐकारान्तधातूनाम्) आदन्तत्वेन दिवादौ (Cr दिवादि-) पाठेऽशीष्ट (Cr. om. इष्ट-) सिद्धौ भवादावेव (Cr. om. एव) ऐकारान्तत्वेन पाठो गणकृतमनित्यमिति (Cr °कृतानित्यत्व) ज्ञापयति ।

शोधने, धै न्यकरणे, द्वै स्वप्ने, ध्यै तु चिन्तने ।
 ध्रै तुष्टौ, ध्यै-ङ वृद्धौ, पै शोषे, म्लै कान्तिसंक्षये ॥ ७७ ॥
 रै शब्द, ओ-वै शोषे, श्रै स्वेदे, श्रै-म् पचने मतः ।
 श्रै-ङ् गतौ, वै क्षये, ऽथ छै वेष्टे, छ्यै संहतौ ध्वनौ ।
 स्यै च, स्यै पचि, सै क्षित्यामैदन्ताः पञ्चविंशतिः ॥ ७८ ॥

छो-यू लूनौ, ज्यो-ङ नियमव्रतादेशोपनीतिषु ।
 दो-य छेदे, शो-यू निशाने, षो-यू नाशे पञ्च ओपराः ॥ ७९ ॥

अकि-क् लक्ष्मण्यकि-ङ् गत्यां चाक्-म वक्रगते, ऽर्क-क ।
 तापस्तुल्योः, कक् हासे, कक्-ङेच्छागर्वचापले ॥ ८० ॥
 ककि-ङ व्रजने, कुक्-ङ आदाने, किष्क-ङक् वधे ।
 चक-जङ्गमि प्रतीघाततृप्योश्च, चीक-कि मर्षणे ॥ ८१ ॥
 चक्क-चिक्क-चुक्क-कतौ, टकि-क् बन्धे, ऽथ टीक्-टिक ।
 ढौक-त्रौक-तिकृ-ङ् गत्यां, तिक्-नास्कन्दे वधे, तकि ॥ ८२ ॥

तेन अयधातोरात्मनेपदानित्यत्वे शपो लुकि च
 य्वोलोप (मुग्ध ८/११५) इति यलोपे पराशब्दस्य
 रेफस्य वक्तव्याल्लकारे 'एष कालः समुत्पन्नो यः
 पलाति स जीवति' इति सिद्धम् । वेदेषूच्चारण-
 भेदार्थो भ्वादौ पाठ इति केचित् ॥ — ^b) Most of
 the other schools read खदन instead
 of खनन. — ^d) Cd : चर्किन्नाहीति त्रायते
 त्राः विच्, पश्चात् त्रा इवाचरतीति क्वौ साध्यम् ।
 कैश्चिद्दादौ त्रा इति पठ्यते इति क्रमदीधरः ॥
 — D₅ Dv₁ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. (like most
 of the other schools) दैष् (for दै).

77. T om. 77^{ab} (cf. v. l. 76).

78. — D₄ reads from शोषे up to
 गतौ (in 78^c) on marg. — ^b) D₁ षेदे;
 D₂ (sup. lin.; orig. as in text). Dv₁
 स्वेदे (for स्वेदे). — ^c) B धै (for पै).
 Dv₁ B T Cd.r छै; Cal. Ed. सै (for छै).
 Cd.r : प्रकृत्या दन्त्यवर्गशेषोपधः । — ^e) D₄ :
 Dv₁ सैम् (for सै). — After 78, D₅
 Dv₂ ins. इति ऐकारांताः; D₅ B इति
 ऐकारान्तवर्गः,

79. Before 79, Dv₂ ins. अथ ओका-
 रांताः. — ^a) D₁ लूनौ. For the root ज्यो
 cf. Ks. on P. Dh. I 640 and H I 881.
 — After 79, D₅ ins. इत्योकारांताः; D₅ B
 ओदंतवर्गः (D₅ adding इत्यजन्ता धातवः);
 Dv₂ इति ओदंताः.

80. Before 80, Dv₂ ins. अथ कांताः.
 — ^b) Cd : अर्क... एककारप्रकृतिकः, पश्चाद्दे-
 फनिमित्तकं द्वित्वं विभाषया वक्तव्यम् । तेन
 अर्कयति अर्कयति । एवं सर्वत्र ॥ — ^d) Cal.
 Ed. कविङ्छा- Dv₂ वर्ग- (for गर्व-).

81. ^b) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. त्वादाने
 किष्ककङ्ग वधे. — ^c) D₅ (before altera-
 tion as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed.
 चकजङ्गम. T प्रतिघात. — ^d) Cd.r Cal. Ed.
 मर्शने (for मर्षणे). Cd.r : मर्शने स्पर्शः ।

82. ^a) D₁ : चक्कचिक्कचुक्क (D₅ का)
 तौ; B चक्कचुक्कचिक्क^०. — ^b) Cal. Ed.
 टीक टिक् (for टीक्-टीक).

वगि खञ्जे, वुगि त्यागे, वल्ग श्रगि श्लगि व्रजे ।
 षग-ष्टग-सग-स्थग्-मे संवृतौ, स्वगि सर्पणे ।
 हग-ह्रगे-म् संवरणे गान्ताः स्युः सप्तविंशतिः ॥ ९५ ॥
 अर्घ मूल्ये, ऽघि-ङ गते निन्दारम्भजवेष्वथ ।
 स्याद् गग्घ घग्घ हसने, चषघ्-तिघ-दघ्-न घातने ॥ ९६ ॥
 दधि त्यागेऽवने, द्राघ्-ङ श्रमायामशक्तिषु ।
 ङ-भ्राघ् शक्तौ, मघि-ङ कैतवाध्यर्थयोर्, मघि ॥ ९७ ॥
 भूषे, रघि-क् भासि, रघि-ङ् गमने, राघ-छाघ्-ङ ।
 शक्तौ, लघि-ङ्ङभुगत्योर्, लघि शोषे, लघि-क् त्विषि ॥ ९८ ॥
 वघि-ङ्ङध्यर्थके, शिष्याग्राणे, श्लाघ्-ङ कथने ।
 षिघ्-नङ्ङास्कादि, षघ्-सघ्-न हिंसे घान्तास्तु विंशतिः ॥ ९९ ॥
 अर्च-क् पूजे, जर्च चाचि चाचि-जन्चु-व् गते, ऽन्चु तु ।
 स्मिष्टोक्तौ चान्च-क व्यक्तौ, उचिर्-य समवायने ॥ १०० ॥
 ऋच-श् नृत्यां, कुच-ज् रोधपर्ककौटिल्यलेखने ।
 कुच् तारशब्दे, कुच-शि संकोचे, कच् रवे, कचि- ॥ १०१ ॥
 कच्-ङ बन्धत्विषोः, क्रुन्च गत्यां, कुन्च च वक्रणे ।
 तौच्छये, खच-ग् भूतिपूत्योरुत्पत्तौ, ग्हुन्चु-इर् गतौ ॥ १०२ ॥

95. ^b) Cd : वल्गति । अयं प्लुतगताविति
 भट्टमल्लः (Ākhyātacandrikā 2.3.36) ।—
^c) षग (i.e. with a non- aspirate t)
 against all other schools which read
 षग, but so all MSS. and Cal. Ed. —
 Cd.r : द्वितीयस्तमध्यः षयोगाद्दृः ।...दन्त्यवर्ग-
 द्वितीयमध्य इति केचित् ॥ — ^d) T संहतौ
 (for संवृतौ). — ^e) D₅ Dv₂ B T Cd.r
 Cal. Ed. ह्रमे. — After 95, D₃ ins. इति
 गकारांताः; D₅ B गांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति गांताः.

96. Before 96, Dv₂ ins. अथ चांताः.
 — ^a) D₅ BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. गतौ. — ^b)
 B (sup. lin. as in text) अपि (for
 अथ). — ^c) T गघ घघ. — ^d) B Cd.r
 Cal. Ed. चष (for चषघ्).

97. ^b) T श्रमायास-

98. ^b) T राघ् (for राघ).

99. ^b) B कथके. — After 99, D₃

Dv₂ ins. इति चांताः; D₅ B चांतवर्गः.

100. Before 100, Dv₂ ins. अथ
 चांताः — ^b) D₅ जंचु; Dv₂ जचुज्; T जच्वज्;
 Cd. Cal. Ed. जचुजु (for -जन्चु-ज्). D₁
 [s]चु (for ऽन्चु). D₅ (before alteration
 as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. च (for तु).

101. ^a) D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. ऋचश्.
 T कुचशोथ (for कुच-ज् रोध-).

102. ^a) D₁ ऽकुंच; D₅ कुन्चु (for
 कुन्च). — ^b) B T कुच (for कुन्च). — ^c)
 D₁ तौच्छे. — ^e) Cv : भूतिपूत्योरिति षष्ठी ।
 Cd : भूतिः संपत्तिः, पूतिः पवित्रता, तयोर्दत्तपत्तिः
 प्रादुर्भावः ।...शेषार्थः कातन्त्राद्यसंमतः ॥ The
 significance of this root as given
 by most of the other schools is भूत-
 प्रादुर्भाव, which the commentators
 usually paraphrase by भूतिप्राप्तोपपत्ति.
 — ^d) D_{1,2} ऽहंचु; D₃ मुंचु (for ऽहृन्चु).

मुच-ग्लुचिरु चौर्ये च, चन्वितौ, चर्च-क्रेड्समः ।
चर्च-जर्च-झर्च-शुक्तौ भर्से, तन्चु-ध संकुचि ॥ १०३ ॥
तन्च-त्वन्वितौ, त्वच-श् वृत्त्यां, पिच्च-क् छेदे, डुजौष-पच ।
पाके, पचौ-ड पचि-ड व्यक्तीकारे, पचि-क् ततौ ॥ १०४ ॥
पृच्-कि संयमने, पृच्-धी च संपर्के, पृची-ल्ल च ।
मचि-डुच्छायधृत्यर्चाभासु, मच्-ड च कल्कने ॥ १०५ ॥
दम्मे शाठ्ये, मुच्-मुचि-ड् च, मुच-क् मोक्षे, मुच्छ-श्पजौ ।
मोक्षे, मुच्-म्लुचु-इर् गत्यां, मुन्च-म्लुन्च-मन्च-मुन्चु च ॥ १०६ ॥
डुडु-याचृ-ब् याचने, रिच्-कि संपर्कवियोगयोः ।
रिचिर्-अधौ विरेके, रुच्-डल्ल प्रीतिप्रकाशयोः ॥ १०७ ॥
लोचृ-क् भासे, लोचृ-डीक्षे, लुन्वापनयने, वचौ ।
वाचि, वच्-क च संदेशे, वच्-लौ वाचि, विचिर्-धूलिजौ ॥ १०८ ॥
पृथक्त्वे, व्यच-शि व्याजे संभवे, डक्-वन्चु वञ्चने ।
वन्चु गत्यां, वर्च्-ड दीप्तौ, व्रस्चू-श् छेदे, वृची-ध वृत्तौ ॥ १०९ ॥

103. ^b) Cv: इतिर्गतिः.....इड्समः ।
इडर्थोऽध्ययनम् ॥

104. ^a) D_{v1} तंचु (for तन्चु). Cal.
Ed. त्वच् श. — ^b) D₁ पिचक्. — ^d) D_{v1},
T व्यक्तिकारे. T पचक्.

105. ^b) D₄ पृचील्ल; T पृचिल्ल. —
^c) D₅ B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. -भासु (for
-भासु).

106. ^a) D₁ दंभशाठ्ये. D₄ मच्; T मुच्छ
(for मुच्). T मुचिर्-ड् च. — ^b) Cd Cal.
Ed. मुच्छ (for मुच-क्). — ^c) D₁
मुचमुचुइर्; D₂ T मुचु (T च) म्लन्चिर्;
D₃ मुचम्लच (before alteration च) इर्;
D₄ D_{v1} मुचु (D_{v1} च) म्लचिर् (for मुच-म्लचु-
इर्). — ^d) D₁ (twice) म्लच (for
म्लन्च). D₃ मुचम्लच च मुच च; T म्लच मुच
च मुच च. Cd: कातन्त्रादौ द्वितीया न दृश्यते ।
रेफ्युकाद्यस्वरी म्लचु इत्यधिको दृश्यते ॥

107. ^c) Cr रिचिर्धौ. D₃ विवेके;
T विकेके (sic) (for विरेके). Cr: विरेक
कवि. २

इति रेफमध्यः । Cd.r: विरेकः पौनःपुन्येन
पुरीषोत्सर्ग इति चतुर्भुजः ।

108. D₅ reads 108^c-109^b on marg.
— ^d) D₁ विचिर्धौ; Cd.r Cal. Ed.
विचिर्धौ.

109. D₅ reads 109^{ab} on marg. —
^b) B Cd Cal. Ed. संबन्धे (for संभवे).
D_{v1} B वड्वंचु; D_{v2} डक्वंच; T Cd.r
Cal. Ed. वड्वंच (for डक्-वन्चु). — ^c)
D_{v2} दीपि; T भासि (for दीप्तौ). — ^d) D₁
व्रश्चू; D_{v2} [ओ]व्रश्चूश्; T [ओ]व्रश्चू (for
व्रस्चू-श्). Cv (as in D_{v2} only): ओ ।
वृक्णः ॥ Other schools usually give
the root with ओ added (as in D_{v2} T
here). The root contains a dental s
in the penultimate, though MSS.
read it with a palatal s owing to the
influence of the following palatal
consonant. Cf. Cd.r: इन्त्योपधौज्यम् ।
चयोगात् तालभ्यः ॥

श्वच-श्वचि-शचि-ङ् गत्यां, शच-ङ् वाचि, शुचिर्-यजी ।
 शौचे विशरणे क्लेदे, शुच् शोके, षच्-ङ् सेवने ॥ ११० ॥
 षच् संबन्धे, षस्व गतौ, षिच्-पशौव् क्षरणे, घृच- ।
 ङ प्रसादे, चकारान्ताः पञ्चाशत् समुदीरिताः ॥ १११ ॥

आख्यायामे, ऽथोछि-शुच्छे, उछी-श् बन्धसमापने ।
 वर्जनेऽतिक्रमे, ऽथर्छ-श् मूर्तौ गमनमोहयोः ॥ ११२ ॥
 जर्छ-झर्छ-श् भर्त्सोक्त्योः, प्रछौ-श् शीप्से, ऽथ पिच्छ-श् ।
 मिछ-श् बाधे, म्लेछ-कि देश्योक्तौ, मुर्छा मोह उच्छ्ये ॥ ११३ ॥
 युछ प्रमादे, लाछि लछ लक्षणे, विछ-क विषि ।
 विछ-श् गतौ, वाछि कामे, स्मुर्छ-स्फुर्छा तु विस्मृतौ ।
 हुर्छा कौटिल्ये, ऽथ हीछ लज्जे, छान्तोनविंशतिः ॥ ११४ ॥

110. ^a) Cd.r Cal. Ed. २ श्वच श्वच (for श्वच-श्वचि). Cd : द्वावाद्यौ षकारयुक्तादी । पुनःपाठादाद्यो नेदनुबन्धः, छितस्तु सर्वे, एक एवेत् पाठबलाद्वाध्यमिति न्यायात् । किं त्वत्र मध्यमोऽपीदनुबन्धो भ्रान्तैः पठ्यते तद्धेयम्, अन्यथा आग्नेडितानुबन्धत्वादाद्यमध्यमयोर्जातु-बन्धानुपपत्तेः ॥ The commentator's contention, that if the second root were to be read with an *anubandha* इ (which can be dispensed with) there would be difficulty in connecting the *anubandha* ङ (read after the last root) with the first two roots, is strictly speaking correct (cf. 6^c); but as all the MSS. (of the text) read the root as श्वचि and as there is not much difficulty in understanding what the author really means I have retained it. (The best course would have been to read the letter ङ after every root—*श्वच-ङ् श्वचि-ङ् शचि-ङ् गत्यां.) — ^b) Dv, शुचिर्वाङ्. — ^c) D₂B विसरणे. — ^d) Cd : शोचति... । 'मियतेमा मां शोचते शोचते' इति महानादके

व्यतीहारादात्मनेपदम् ॥ D₄ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. सेवने (for सेवने).

111. ^a) D₄ damaged from षस्व up to बन्ध (in 112^b). — ^a) D₁ षन्ल्ल; D₂ Dv₂ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. षन्च (for षस्व). — ^b) Cd.r : घृच... षस्याधो मूर्ध-न्यण इति केचित् । स्नोचते । सोष्णुच्यते ॥ — After 111, D₂ Dv₂ ins. इति चांताः; D₂ B चांतवर्गः.

112. Before 112, Dv₂ ins. अथ छांताः. D₄ damaged up to बन्ध. — ^a) Cd : आछि आयामे इत्यादी [छकारस्य] द्वित्वा-भावः प्रकृतिभ्रमनिरासार्थः । — ^b) D₂ B (after alteration as in text) Dv T बंधे. — ^d) T -हिंसयोः (for -मोहयोः). Cd : मूर्तिः कठिनीभावः ।

113. ^a) D₂ भर्त्सोक्तौ. — ^b) Cal. Ed. २ प्रछौश् शीप्से अधो पिछ. — ^{cd}) D₂ देश्योक्तौ. Cd : देश्या ग्राम्या उत्तरिसंस्कृत-कथनमिति यावत् । All MSS. (except D₂ Cd.r) मूर् (D₁ म) मूर्छा. Cd.r : पवर्ग-शेषादिर्हस्वी । — D₂ उच्छ्रयोः.

114. ^a) Cd : युछ... अन्तःस्थाद्यादिः प्रथमस्वरी । ओष्ठवर्गाद्यादिरिति रमान्तः...

अज क्षेपे गते, ऽजि-क् तु भास्यर्ज त्वर्जने, ऽर्ज-क् ।
 संस्कारे, ऽन्ज-धजि व्यक्तिगतिप्रक्षण, ईजि तु ॥ ११५ ॥
 ईज-ङ कुत्से गतौ, उब्ज-शार्जवे, ऽथोर्ज-क् जीवने ।
 बले, ऽथर्ज-ङ् गतिस्थैर्योर्जनार्जन, ऋजि-ङ् भृजि ॥ ११६ ॥
 एज-ङ दीप्तौ, एज कम्पे, ओलज्युत्क्षेपणे, क्षजि-क् ।
 तङ्क्रे, क्षजि-क्षज-भङ् दागत्योः, क्षीज् कूज हिक्कने ॥ ११७ ॥
 कर्ज पीडे, कुज-खुज स्तेये, खर्ज व्यथामृजोः ।
 खज् मन्थे, खजि पाङ्गुल्ये, गज् मदे, गजि च स्वने ॥ ११८ ॥
 गज-गर्ज-क् च, गर्जोर्जाशब्दे, गृजि गृज ध्वनौ ।
 गुज-श्चस्मिन्, गुजि गुज कूजने, जजि जज् युधि ॥ ११९ ॥
 जर्ज-श् वाग्भर्त्सयोर्, णिज्-छिज्जौ पोषे, णिजि-त्ङ् च ।
 शुद्धौ, तुजि-क् भाषद्वाथै, तुजि प्राणेऽवने, तुज ॥ १२० ॥
 हिंसे, तर्ज-क् तर्ज भर्त्से, त्यजौ हानौ, तिज-क् शिते ।
 तिज्-ङ क्षान्तौ च, तन्जु-ध् संकोचे, धृजि धृज ध्रजि ॥ १२१ ॥

ओष्ठवर्गशेषादिरिति त्रिलोचनः ॥ —^d) T स्मूर्छ; Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्फूर्छ (for स्मूर्छ). Dv₂ D₃ स्फूर्छ; T स्फूर्छ (corrupt) (for स्फूर्छ). Cd : द्वौ दन्त्यादी ह्रस्विनौ क्रमेण वकारौष्ठध्वर्गद्वितीययुक्तौ च । —^e) D₃₋₅ Dv₁ B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. कौटिल्यके (for कौटिल्ये, ऽथ). — After 114, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति छांताः; D₃ B छांतवर्गः.

115. Before 115, Dv₂ ins. अथ जांताः. —^e) T [अं]जुधजि.

116. ^a) Cd : उब्ज...। ह्रस्वादिरोष्ठध्वकारोपधः।...दन्त्यवकारत्वात् न्यूज्जतीत्यत्र दीर्घ इत्यप्येके।...आर्जवमवक्रिभावः ॥ —^d) Dv₂ गतिस्थैर्योर्जनार्जन (for °र्योर्जनार्जन).

117. ^a) D₁ वंसे (sic) (for कम्पे). —^d) D₁ हिक्कने. Cd : हिक्कनमव्यक्तशब्दः। सखेदस्थै-वाव्यक्तशब्दे क्षीजः प्रयोग इति रक्षितः। क्षीजति सखेदो जनः। कूजति कोकिलः ॥ Cf. "क्षीजं अव्यक्त शब्दे (P. Dh. I 256)। क्षीजति। अस्त्यानन्तरं कूजतिर्न निर्दिश्यते।

कूजतेः स्वरप्रयुक्तत्वात् पृथङ् निर्देशः। अन्यस्त्वाह क्षीजकूजोः पृथक्करणादर्थभेदोऽनुसंधेयः। तथा हि, कूजन्ति कपोता इत्युक्ते स्वनन्तीति गम्यते। क्षीजति दासीत्युक्ते सखेदं स्वनतीति गम्यते। एवमन्यत्रापि धातुभेदेऽर्थभेदोऽवगन्तव्यः' ॥ Dhātupradīpa P. 25.

118. ^a) D₄ Dv T कुज (for कुज). D₃ खुज. —^b) T स्थैर्ये (for स्तेये). —^c) T खज् मंघे खज पांगव्ये.

119. ^{ab}) Dv₁ [ऊ]र्जशब्दे. Cd : ऊर्जा बलं, तत्करणकः शब्द ऊर्जाशब्दः। गर्जति सिंहः॥ Cv : अस्मिन्निति ध्वनौ।

120. ^b) Cal. Ed., पेपे (for पोषे). —^c) Cd : भा दीप्तिः। षट्पाथो निकेतनहिंसा-बलदानानि (vide 146^{ab}). —^d) Cal. Ed. बले (for स्वने).

121. ^a) D₃ Cal. Ed. इतर्जक (for तर्ज-क्ङ). Cd : 'ताम(१°व)तर्जयदम्बरे' इति रघुप्रयोग (12-41)स्तु तर्जने तर्जस् करीतीति नौ साध्यः॥ Cf. Mallinātha on the above

ध्रज् ध्वजि ध्वज् ध्रिज गतौ, ओ-नज्-ङी हियि, पूज-क ।
 पूजे, पिजि-क् भाषट्कार्ये, पिजि-ङङ् वर्णपूजयोः ॥ १२२ ॥
 स्यात् पृजि-ङङ् च संपर्के, भज-जौ भागसेवयोः ।
 भज-क् पाके, भजि-क् भासि, भ्रजृ-ङ् च, भ्राज्-ङण्टु च ॥ १२३ ॥
 भुजो-शौ वक्रणे, भुज्-घौ त्राणे भक्षे, भृजी-ङ तु ।
 भर्जने, भ्रस्ज-जौश् पाके, भन्जो-घौ मोटने, मुजि- ॥ १२४ ॥
 मुज्-मज्-मार्ज-क् मृजाध्वन्योर्, मृज्-ङ्घ्र शृङ्घ्रौ, मृज्-घकि तु ।
 भूषे च, मस्जो-शृट्टौ स्नाने वृडने, युज्-कि संयमे ॥ १२५ ॥
 युजिर्-घौक् च युतौ, युज्-यौङ समाधौ, युज्-कङ तु ।
 निन्दे, यजै-जौ देवार्चादानसंगृह्यतौ, रुज-क् ॥ १२६ ॥
 हिंसे, रुजो-शौ भङ्गे, रिज्-ङ्ङ्यर्थे, रन्ज्-य-रन्ज-मौक् ।
 रागे, रेज्-ङ राज्-ज्ज दीप्तौ, लाज् लाजि भर्त्सने ॥ १२७ ॥

passage : 'तर्ज भर्त्सने' (P. Dh. X 142) इति घातोश्चौरादिकादनुदात्तेत्वादात्मनेपदेन भाव्यम् । तथापि चक्षिणे ङित्करणज्ज्ञापकादनुदात्तेत्वनिमित्तस्यानित्यत्वात् परस्मैपदमूल्यामित्युक्तमाख्यातचन्द्रिकायाम् 'तर्जयते भर्त्सयते तर्जयतीत्यपि च दृश्यते कविषु' (cf. 1.4.15) । It may however be noted that the *ātmanepaditva* of the roots in the *चुरादि* class (to which the root तर्ज belongs) is due to the two express statements, आ कुस्मादात्मनेपदिनः and आ गर्वादात्मनेपदिनः and has nothing to do with the system of accentuation, which is used in the first nine classes only. — ^{cd}) Cal. Ed. तिजङ् क्षान्तौ च तंजुघ संकोचे धृजिधृज्ध्रिजि ।

122. ^a) T₂ धृज् (for ध्रज्). D₁ ध्वजि (for ध्वजि.) D₅ ध्वजि ध्वज धिज गताव्. — ^b) D₂ ओनज्ङ. — ^c) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) पिजक्. — ^d) Dv₂ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. पिजिङ्ङ (for 'ङङ्'). D₃ Dv T कृजयोः (for 'पूजयोः'). The reading

कृजयोः is in agreement with the अव्यक्ते शब्दे of other schools.

123. ^a) Cd : भज क् पाके ।...विश्राणने इति प्राश्नः । विश्राणनं दानम् ॥ — ^d) D₄ om. from इ च up to भर्जने (in 124^c). — Dv₁ भ्राजङ्ङण्टु च; Cal. Ed. भ्राजङ्ङण्टु च.

124. D₄ om. up to भर्जने (in c) (cf. v. 1. 123). — ^b) T रक्षे (for भक्षे). — ^c) T मस्जौश्; Cal. Ed. , भ्रस्जौश्. Cd : दन्त्यसोपधः ।

125. ^a) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. मुज्मन्ज्; Dv₁ मुज (for मुज्-मज्). Cd : द्वावाद्यौ भ्वादावेवान्यैः पठ्येते । मुञ्जति मोजति । तत्रैव द्वितीयः सप्तमस्वरिति केचित् । मर्जति ॥ — D₅ Dv T मृजाध्वन्यो. — ^{cd}) D₅ (before alteration as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. भूषे च मस्जोशृट्टौ स्यात् स्नाने युजकि संयमे. Cd.r मस्जो... दन्त्यसमन्वयः ।

127. ^a) T भंजे (for भङ्गणे). D₄ रजङ्ङ (for रिज्-ङ्). — Dv₁ ङङ्यर्थे. Cd : ङङ्यर्थे भर्जने ॥ Cr : ङङ्यर्थे भर्जने इति दुर्गादासः ।

भर्गे, ऽथ लस्जी-ओ-लज्-ङ व्रीडे, लज् लजि भर्त्सने ।
लज्-कान्तधौ, लज-लुजि-क् भाषट्कार्ये, विजिर्-ल्लिजौ ॥ १२८ ॥
वेके, विजी-धो विज्-ङीशो भीकम्पे, ल्-वृज्-ङि वृज्-ङली ।
त्यागे, वृजी-कि च, वृजी-ध् वृतौ च, व्रज् गतौ, व्रज्-क् ॥ १२९ ॥
संस्कृतौ च, विरेफौ तौ, शिजि-ल्लकिङ्ङस्फुटध्वनौ ।
पन्जौ-जि सङ्गे, प्वन्जौ-जिङ्ङालिङ्गे, पस्ज सर्पणे ॥ १३० ॥
षर्ज सर्जार्जने, सृज्-यौङ विसर्गे, सृजौ-श च ।
टो-स्फूर्जा वज्रनिर्घोषे, जकारान्ता द्विसप्ततिः ॥ १३१ ॥

कामधेन्वास्तु रिजि(?) ञ्) इ भ्रथे, ऋ अरिरेजत्, भ्रथे भृजीति व्याख्यानम् ॥ Cv (as in Dv₂; as in Dv₁ रुज्यथौ भृजिः) : ऋज्यथे भृजि । Ks, on whom Vop. mainly draws, however, gives रिज् as a variant of ऋज् गतिस्थानार्जनेर्जनेषु (P. Dh. I 189) and not of ऋजि भर्जने (P. Dh. I 190). Cf. 'अन्ये तूद्रिकोद्रेकार्थं हलादिमेनं मन्यन्ते' (Ks under I 189). — ^c) D_{3,5} (after alteration as in text) Dv₁ रेजुङ् च (for रेजुङ्). — ^d) D₄ T लज् (for लाज्). D₂ लजि (for लाजि).

128. D_{2,4} om. (hapl.) 128^{ab}. — ^a) D₅ गर्मे (for भर्गे). Cal. Ed. 2 लस्जो (for लस्जी). Cd.r : आद्यः सोपधः । — T भर्जेध लजि ओलजङ् (corrupt). — ^b) D₅ लजि लज् (by transp.).

129. ^b) Cd : भीकम्पे...द्वावथौ (i.e. भीकम्प is a case of a *samāhāra dvan-dva* compound). D_{1,3} ल्वृजि; D₄ वृजङ् (for ल्-वृज्-ङि). — ^c) D₃ वृज्यौ (for वृजी-ध्).

130. ^a) Cv : विरेफौ रेफरहितौ । वजति वाजयति ॥ — तौ means the two immediately preceding roots, व्रज् and व्रज्-क्. — ^b) Cr शिजिङ्ङलकि (for °ल्ल-किङ्). Cd : शिजिङ्ङलकिङ्ङस्फुटध्वनौ । तालव्यादिः । अस्फुटध्वनिरिह भूषणकर्तृक एव, 'भूषणानां तु शिजितम्' इत्यमरात् (1.7.24) । इ, शिज्यते ।

लङ् शिङ्क्ते, किङ् शिज्यते शिज्यते मञ्जीरः । 'ताले ॥ शिजद्वल्यसुभगैर्नातिः कान्तया मे' (Meghadūta 81) इति शत्रन्तं गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ॥ To avoid the irregular form शिजत्, Mallinātha and some other commentators read in its place शिजा-. The other schools read this root only in the *ad*-class. — ^{cd}) Cd : ध्वञ्जौविङ्... 'परिष्वजति पाञ्चाली मध्यमं पाण्डुनन्दनम्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति कश्चित्... षस्ज सर्पणे । दन्त्यसोपधः ।... सज्जति । 'वचोऽपि परुषाक्षरं न च पदेषु संसज्जते' इति शाकुन्तले (V 23, Ray's edition; this stanza is found only in the Bengali editions) गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ॥ The form सज्जते, though strictly *apāṇiniya* is, however, in close agreement with the epic idiom and is also sanctioned by the grammarians, as it is used by Patañjali, the great Bhāṣyakāra. Cf. "हेतुमति च" इत्यत्र 'यदभिप्रायेषु सज्जन्ते' इति भाष्यप्रयोगादयमात्मनेपद्वपि ।" (Mādhaviya Dhātuvṛtti, under I 217).

131. ^{ab}) Cal. Ed. सर्जर्जने. D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. षर्ज सर्जार्जने सृज्यौङ् विसर्गेऽथ सृजौश च. — ^d) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. टोस्फूर्जा. Cd.r हस्वी. — After 131, D₅ Dv₂ ins. इति जाताः; D₅ B जातवर्गः.

उद्ध-श् त्यागे, जर्झ-जर्झ-श् भत्सोक्त्योर्ज्ञान्तिमात्रयः ॥ १३२ ॥

अट्-क् तौच्छेऽनादरे, ऽद्वात्ताद्दट्-इति क्रमे वधे ।

अट इट् कट् कटि कटी गत्यामे-कट् वृत्तौ वृषि ॥ १३३ ॥

कीट् बन्धवर्णयोः, कूट-क्कप्रदाप्रमदोः, कुटि ।

वैकल्ये, कुट्-शि कौटिल्ये, कुट्-कुट्-क्क प्रतापने ॥ १३४ ॥

कुट्-क् कुत्साच्छिदोः, किट् कटवत्, खिट् च भयभीमयोः ।

खट्-क् वृत्तौ, खोट् गत्याघाते, खट् काङ्क्षि, गोष्ट-ङ ॥ १३५ ॥

संघाते, घट्-क हिंसे च, घटि-क्यपि धुतौ, घट-श्- ।

डम् चेष्टे, घुट्-ङल परिवर्ते, घुट्-शि प्रतीहतौ ॥ १३६ ॥

132. ^a) D₁₋₃ Dv₁ Cal. Ed. उज्झश्; Dv₂ उज्झश्; T उज्झश् Cd.r: ह्रस्वादिर्दन्त्यवर्णतृतीयोपधः ।...जोपध (Cr जकारोपध) इत्येके ॥ — After 132, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति ज्ञाताः; D₃B ज्ञातवर्गः.

133. Before 133, Dv₂ ins. अथ टांताः. — ^{ab}) Cd.r: अट्क्...टद्वयान्तः ।... एकटकार इति रामः (तन्मते आटयतीति मनोरमा — adds Cr.) ॥ — MSS. [S] द्वाद्वाट् (for s द्वात्ताद्दट्). D₁ तौच्छे. ऽद्वात्ता° = अट् अत्तट् अट्दट् अतिक्रमे. Cd.r: त्रयः क्रमान्मूर्धन्यवर्गाद्य-दन्त्यवर्गाद्य-तृतीयोपधाः । इ अटिद्विषते अतिद्विषते अद्विद्विषते खलं राजा ॥ — ^c) Dv₂ om कट्. D₁₋₂ अटिद कट कटि कटी. Cd: पृथक्पाठात् तृतीयो नेदनुबन्धः, तद्व्यवधानात् पूर्वौ त च्या । एवं पृथक्पाठाच्चतुर्थो न दीर्घेदनुबन्धः, तद्व्यवधानात् पूर्वं च तथा ॥

134. ^{ab}) B Cd Cal. Ed. (in agreement with other schools) कीट्क् (for कीट्). Cv: कीटिति । Cd.r: क, कीटयति कीटः । वर्णः कैश्चिन्न मन्यते (Cr वर्णं न पठन्ति मनोरमाकाराः) ॥ — D₁ कूटक्कप्रदामदोः (submetric); D₂ Dv₂ °प्रदाप्रमुदोः; D₃

कूटक्क प्रमादाप्रमुदोः; D₄ कूटक्कप्रमाप्रमदोः; D₅ कूटक्कप्रसादाप्रमुदोः; Dv₁ कूटक्कप्रदाप्रमदोः; B कूटक्कप्रसादाप्र (the last two letters marg.) दोः; T कूटक्कप्रदाप्रमदोः; Cd.r Cal. Ed. कूट् कूट्प्रसादाप्रदोः (for कूट्-क्कप्रदाप्रमदोः). कूट्-क्कप्र° = कूट्-क्क + अप्र°. अप्रदाप्रमदोः = अप्रदायां अप्रमदि च. Cv: प्रदा प्रदानम् । Cd.r: अप्रदा दानाभावः । क ङ, कूटयते खलः, स्फुटमप्यर्थमप्रसक्तौ (Cr प्रसक्तं न) करोति, किञ्चिन्न ददाति वेत्यर्थः ॥

135. ^b) D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. भीषयोः (for भीमयोः). — ^{cd}) D₁ Dv₂ धृतौ; D₂ धृतौ; D₄ Dv₁ (before alteration as in text) T धृतौ (for धृतौ). D₂₋₄ Dv₂ T ग (D₄ म) त्यां घाते.

136. ^b) Cd: द्युत्यर्थेनैव पाक्षिकचुरादित्वे सिद्धे (cf. 13^{ab}) किकरणमर्थान्तरेऽपि प्राक्षिकचुरादित्वार्थम् । — ^c) Cd: घटते... । 'घटतीति घटो ज्ञेयो नाघटन् घटतामियात्' इति तु घटतेः पचादित्वाद्, ततो घट इवाचरतीति कौ साध्यम् ॥ — D₃ T परीवर्ते. D₅ BCd Cal. Ed. डम् चेष्टे घुट्ङल परि- (Cal. Ed. टी-).

घट्-क् चाले, घट्-ङ् च, चिट् प्रेषे, चट्-क् वषे ।
चट् च भेदे, चेष्ट-ङीहे, चुट्-क् चुट् चुटि तुच्छने ॥ १३७ ॥
चुटि-क् छेदे, चुट्-च्छुट्-कशि च, जट् झट् संहतौ ।
णट् नृत्यहिंसयोर्, णट्-म नतौ, तट्-काहतौ, तट् ॥ १३८ ॥
उच्छ्राये, तुट्-शि कलहे, त्रुट्-कड् त्रुट्-यशि च्छिदि ।
नट् णट्-वन्, नट्-क् भंशे, पट्-क् च त्विषि, पट् गतौ ॥ १३९ ॥
पुट्-शि श्लेषे, पुट्-क् चूर्णे भासि, पिट् संहतौ ध्वनौ ।
पुट्-क् तौच्छये, बुट्-कि हिंसे, भट् भृतौ, भट्-म भाषणे ॥ १४० ॥
म्लेट्-म्रेट्-मेट् उन्मादे, मुटि मर्दे, कि-मुट् क्षुदि ।
मुट्-शि त्वाक्षेपे च, यौट् संबन्धे, रौट्-नादरे ॥ १४१ ॥
रेट्-व् याचे, रट् च वाचि, रुटि स्तेये, रुट्-क् रुषि ।
बुतौ, रुट्-लुट्-लट् दीप्तिप्रतिहत्योर्, लुटि हुतौ ॥ १४२ ॥
लुट्-क् भासि, लृङ्-लृट्-य लृट् विलोटविलोडयोः ।
लुण्ट्-क्यवज्ञाचौर्ये, लट् बाल्योक्त्योर्, लृ-लोष्ट संहतौ ॥ १४३ ॥
लोडुन्मादे, वेष्ट-ङ् वट् वेष्टे, वटि-क वण्टने ।
वट्-मोक्तौ, व्युटि-क क्षित्यां, विटाक्रोशे स्वने, ऋ-शौट् ॥ १४४ ॥

137. ^b) Dv₂ B चिट्क्. — ^d) Cd :
आद्यष्टद्वयान्तः । एकटकार इति रामः ॥

138. ^a) D₁ चुटि (for चुटिक्). D₄
Cal. Ed. छुट् क् (for च्छुट्-क). — ^b) D₅
reads from संहतौ up to त्रुट् (in 139^b)
on marg. — ^d) D₁ T *तौ; D₅B Cd.r
Cal. Ed. नृतौ (for नतौ).

139. D₅ reads up to त्रुट् (in b) on
marg; B reads 139^{ab} on marg. — ^c)
D₅ B भंसे.

140. ^a) D₅ T पुट्क (for पुट्-क्).

141. ^a) D₄ B म्लेट्म्लेद; Cal. Ed.
म्लेद म्लेट (for म्लेट्-म्लेद). D₁ म्लेट्म्लेद (for
म्लेट्-म्लेद). — ^d) D_{1,2} रौट्नादरे; D₄Dv₁
रौट्ना^०; D₅ Dv₂ Cd.r Cal. Ed. २ रौट्

ना^०; T काट् ना^० (sic); Cal. Ed. रौट्ना^०
(for रौट्ना^०). Cd : नादरोऽनादरः ।

142. ^a) D₄ रेद (for रद). — ^d)
D₃₋₅ Dv₁ -प्रतीहत्योर्.

143. ^a) D₅ B (*sup. lin.* as in
text) भाषि; Cd.r Cal. Ed. भासे (for
भासि). — ^c) Cd.r: लुण्टकि...दन्त्यनप्रकृतिः
ट्योगान्मूर्धन्यः । तेन भ्वादिपक्षे यगादौ नलोपे
लुच्यते इत्यादि । — ^d) T बाल्योक्तौ.

144. ^a) D₁ लोडुन्मादे; D₅ लोटुन्मादे.
^b) D₃ वटिङ्; D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. वटिकि
(for वटि-क). D₅ वण्टने (sic) (for वेष्टने).
— ^c) D₂₋₃ (before alteration as in
text) Dv₂ T व्युटि-कि; D₅ B Cd.r Cal.
Ed. बुटिक (for व्युटि-क). — ^d) Dv₂ T
कशोद.

गर्वे, शट्-बड श्लाघे, शट् सादे शीर्णौ गतौ रुजि ।

शिद्-षिटानादरे, षुट्-क् तौच्छे च, षट् अंशके ॥ १४५ ॥

षट्-क् निकेतने हिंसे बले दाने, स्फुट्-क् भिदि ।

स्फुटिर् विशरणे, स्फुट्-शि विकाशे, स्फुट्-ड च, स्फुटिक् ॥ १४६ ॥

नर्मण्याडः स्फुट्-क हिंसे, स्फिट्-क वृत्त्यां च, सुट्-क ।

चानादरे, स्मिट्-क् च, स्निट्-क च स्नेहे, स्फटि-स्फट ।

शीर्णौ, हट् त्विषि, हेट् बाधे, टान्ता इत्येकसप्ततिः ॥ १४७ ॥

अठि-ड्डठ गते, ऽथोठोपघाते, डेठ बाधने ।

कुठि खोटनवैकल्यालस्ये, कट् तङ्कने, कठि- ॥ १४८ ॥

कि आध्याने, कठि-ड च, गुठि-क् वेष्टे, पिठ क्लिशि ।

वधे, पठ् वाचि, बठ् पैन्धे, मठ् वासमदयोर्, मठि- ॥ १४९ ॥

145. ^a) Dv₂ वर्गे (for गर्वे). — ^b) D₃ शीर्णे. D₁ कजि. — ^d) D₁ तौच्छे. D₅ तौच्छे चाथ षटांशके.

146. ^a) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) षट्क् — ^c) Cd.r: विशरणं भेदनम् ।... विसरण इति दन्त्यमध्यपाठे विकसन इत्यर्थः ॥ — ^d) D₄ T.Cd.r Cal. Ed. विकासे. Cd.r: विकास इति कस-ज गताविति दन्त्यान्तस्य घञि (Cr घञप्रत्यये) रूपम्. विपूर्वत्वेनार्थान्तर-वाचितया (Cr उपसर्गपूर्वत्वेन अर्थान्तराभि-धायकत्वात्) विकसन इत्यर्थः ॥ — ^d) Cal. Ed. , स्फटिक् (for स्फुटि-क्).

147. ^a) D₅ Dv₁ स्फुट्क्; Cal. Ed. , स्फटक् (for स्फुट्-क). — ^b) D₂ स्फेदक; Dv₁ Cal. Ed. स्फिटक्; BT स्फुट्क (for स्फिट्-क). D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्फुट्क (for सुट्-क). — ^c) D_{4.5} Dv₁ B Cd Cal. Ed. स्मिट्क (for स्मिट्-क्). — ^d) D₁₋₅ Dv B T स्फुटिस्फुट; Cal. Ed. , स्फटि-स्फुट. Cd: द्वावाद्यस्वरिणावोष्ठयवर्गद्वितीययुक्तौ ।

पञ्चमस्वरिणाविति भ्रमो हेयः (Cr °स्वरिणा-विति न वाच्यम्) । तथात्वे (Cr. om.) सजातीयतया 'स्फुट्-क् भिदि' इत्यादीनां संनि-धानेऽपठिष्यत् (Cr °धावपठनां [१ °नात्]) । एवं संख्यापि न संगच्छते । स्फुटिर्विशरणे इत्यनेनैवेष्टसिद्धौ शेषधातौश्च वैयर्थ्यं स्यात् ॥ — For the root स्फट् in other dhātu-pāthas, cf. v. l. 39. — ^e) D_{1.2} Dv₂ शीर्णे. — ^f) T एकविंशतिः (।). — After 147, D₃ ins. इति टांता; D₅ B टांतवर्गः.

148. Before 148, Dv₂ ins. अथ टांता; — ^a) ऽथोठ = ऽथ + उठ (Cd.r: ह्रस्वादिः).

149. ^c) D₁ Dv₂ T बंधे; D_{2.4} B Cal. Ed. बधे; D_{3.5} बंधे (for वधे). T पैन्धे; Cal. Ed. स्थौल्ये (for पैन्धे). Cd: पैन्धे (Cal. Ed. स्थौल्य) मिह सामर्थ्यम्. — ^d) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. (against metre) वास-मर्दयोर्. Cd: मर्दः कैश्चिन्न मन्यते । Cr: मर्दमर्थं नेच्छन्ति वृद्धाः ॥

ड त्वाध्याने, मुठि-ड तु पलाये, रठ भाषणे ।

रुठोपघाते, रुठ-लृङ् प्रतीघाते, ऽथ रुठ्-लुठि ॥ १५० ॥

गत्यालस्यस्तेयखोटे, लृ-लृट्-ड लुठ रादिवत् ।

लृट्-शि लोठे, लुण्ट्-क चौयें, वठि-ङ्ङेकचरे, वठ ॥ १५१ ॥

स्थौल्ये, शठ-क्ङ श्लाघायां, शट् वधक्लेशकैतवे ।

शट्-कालस्ये, श्वट्-श्वठि-क् च गत्यसंस्कृतसंस्कृते ॥ १५२ ॥

शुठि शुट् खोटने, शुट्-कालस्ये, शुठि-कि शोषणे ।

सठ-स्वठ-क् श्वठर्थे, हट् कीलबन्धे बलात्कृतौ ।

प्लुतौ, हेट्-ग खचे, हेट्-ञ्ङ बाधे, विंशतित्रिभिः ॥ १५३ ॥

अदृड अङ्गामियोगे, ऽड्-रन् व्यापे, ऽडुद्यम, ईड-लृङ् ।

स्तुतौ, ईड-क् चौलडि-क्युल्लेपे, कड्-शादने, कडि- ॥ १५४ ॥

डन् च दर्पे, कडि-क् भेदे रक्षणे, लृ-क्षिडा-डजि ।

स्नेहे मोक्षे, क्रीड् खेले, कुड्-शि बाल्येऽदने, कुडि-ङ् ॥ १५५ ॥

150. ^c) D₁ [S]थ रुड (sic); T रुडलृङ् (for रुठ-लृङ्). — ^d) T च (for ऽथ).

151. ^b) T लुठलृङ् (for लृ-लृट्-ड). — ^c) Cal. Ed. लोटे (for लोठे). D_{1,3} लृङ्क; D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. लुठक्; Dv₂ T लुंठक् (for लुण्ट्-क).

152. ^a) Cal. Ed. स्थौल्ये शठकङ् श्लाघे. — ^b) D₄ Dv₂ बंध-; B बधे; Cal. Ed. बध- (for वध-). — ^c) D₁ शुठिक् (for श्वठि-क्). — ^d) D₅ गत्यसंस्कृति- (for संस्कृत-).

153. ^c) D₄ स्वठ; Dv Cal. Ed. स्वट्क (for स्वठ-क्). D_{1,2} स्वठर्थे; D₅ स्वठर्थे (for श्वठर्थे). — ^d) D_{1,2,4} Cr कीलबंध-. — ^e) T होठ (for हेट्-ग). Cd.r: श, हेठती हेठन्ती । — Cv: खचो भूतिप्लुत्यसिः । D_{1,3,5} (before alteration) Dv₂ हेट्कङ्; D₄ हेट्कङ्; T होट्कङ् (for हेट्कङ्). D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. प्लुतौ हेठञ् खचे हेट्कङ् (D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. प्लुतौ हेठञ् खचे हेट्कङ्) बाधे

ठा विंशतित्रिभिः (Cal. Ed. , बाधे ठान्तास्त्रि-विंशतिः [for^f]). Cd: अत्र संख्यायामेको नास्तीति चिन्त्यम् । The shortage is due to his reading लृट् for लुण्ट् (151^c) which loses its number, since there are other roots with the same spelling. — After 153, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति ठांताः; D₅ B ठांतवर्गः.

154. Before 154, Dv₂ ins. अथ डांताः. — ^a) Cd: द्वौ क्रमाद् दन्त्यमूर्धन्यवर्ग-तृतीयोपधौ । अङ्गिडिषति, अङ्गिडिषति । क्षिपि अड्, अङ् । अभियोगः समाधानम् ॥ Dv₂ [S]डन् (for ऽड्-रन्). — ^d) Cal. Ed. , कङ् मक्षणे. Cd: कङ्श अदने ।...माषस्तु वेदेषूच्चारणभेदार्थं भवादावप्येतं पठन्ति ॥

155. ^a) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. अङ् (for डङ्). Cd: दर्प इह हर्षः ।...अयमात्मने-पदीत्यन्ये । कदाचित् परस्मैपदार्थो अकारः । अनेकार्थत्वात् तुषापनयनेऽपि । कण्ठते तण्डुलान् लोकः ॥

दाहे, ५थ कुडि वैकल्ये, कुडि-क् रक्षे, ५थ कृड-शि तु ।
 घान्ये भक्षे, कड कड्ड कार्कश्ये, खोड खोटने ॥ १५६ ॥
 खुडि-ङ् खजे, खुड-खुडि-खड-क् भेदे, खडि-ङ् मथि ।
 गडि गण्डे, गड-म सेके, गुडि-क् वेष्टे, ५थ गुड-शि च ॥ १५७ ॥
 रक्षे, शि-घुड च व्याघाते, चुडि तौच्छये, चुडि-क् छिदि ।
 चुड चुड्ड कृतौ हावे, चडि-क् रोषे, चडि-ङ् अपि ॥ १५८ ॥
 जुड-श गतौ, जुड-शि बन्धे, जुड-क् नोदे, तड-क् त्विषि ।
 तडि-ङ् अप्याहतौ, तोडनादरे, तुड तड् तु ॥ १५९ ॥
 तुड तुड-ङि वधे, तुड-शि भेदे, थुड-शि संवृतौ ।
 दुड-दुड-शि मज्जने, द्राड-ध्राड-ङ् शीर्णौ, शि-नुड वधे ॥ १६० ॥

156. ^a) D₃ वैकल्ये (for वैकल्ये). — ^b) D_{1.4.5} Dv₁ T कुड; D₃ कुड; B Cd.r Cal. Ed. कृड (for कृड). Cd.r: षष्ठस्वरी । फलाभावेऽप्यस्य कुडादौ पाठः प्राचा (Cr वृद्धाना) मनुरोधात् ॥ — ^c) D₄ घाने; Cal. Ed. , घान्ये. Cv: घान्यं घनत्वम् ॥ Cd: घनीभावः ॥ Cr: घनत्वभावो घान्यं, कठिनी-भाव इत्यर्थः । Cd: कड कड्ड...द्वौ क्रमात् ट्वर्ग-त्वर्गतृतीयोपधौ । किपि कड कड् ॥ — ^d) D₁ खोड (for खोड). T खोडने.

157. ^{ab}) D_{1.2} खजे (for खजे). D₃ खुडिक् (for खुडि). D₄ खडक्; D₄ खडक् (for खड-क्). Cd: खोडयति...खण्डयति...खाडयति । द्वितीय आद्यस्वरीति कातन्त्राद्याः । स्वमते तु द्वितीयस्याद्यस्वरित्वे पूर्वोऽपीदनुबन्धः स्यात् । पञ्चमस्वरित्वे तु सजातीयस्य पुनः-पाठादाद्यो नेदनुबन्धः । खण्डयतीत्यादिप्रयोगस्तु 'खडि-ङ् मथि' इत्यस्मात् घञि खण्डं करोतीति जौ साध्यः । तस्य भेदवाचित्वं तु धातूनामने-कार्यत्वात् ॥ — ^c) Cd: गडि गण्डे । इ, गण्ड्यते । गण्डे कपोलविषयक्रियायाम् ॥ Cd.r: रमानाथस्तु (Cr कश्चित्तु) कड (Cr कड) कार्कश्ये इत्यस्मात् कार्कश्य इत्यस्यानुवृत्त्या (Cr इत्यनुवर्त्य) कपोलकर्तृककार्कश्येऽयमिति व्याख्याय गण्डति कपोलः पांशुनेत्युदाहृतवान् (Cr दाजहार) । केचित्तु (Cr अन्ये तु) गण्ड

इति शब्दस्य व्युत्पत्त्य (Cr शब्दव्युत्पादना) - र्थमेवायं धातुर्मन्तव्यो न त्वस्यान्यत्र प्रयोग इत्याहुः ॥ D_{3.5} Dv₁ गडम् (for गड-म). — ^d) Cd: गुडि क् वेष्टे ।...अनेकार्थत्वाच्चूर्णो-करणेऽपि ।

158. ^c) T हानौ (for हावे).

159. ^a) D₃ reads from बन्धे up to तुड-शि (in 160 ^a) on marg. — ^b) D₁ तडिक् (for तड-क्). — ^{cd}) Cd Cal. Ed.₂ तोड नादरे. D₃ Dv₂ तुड; D₄ तुड (for तुड). D₁ तड (for तड). D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. च (for तु). Cd.r: चकाराच्चा (Cr रादना) दरे ।

160. D₃ reads up to तुड-शि on marg. — ^a) D₁ तुड; D₂ तुड; T तुड (for तुड). D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. तुडिङ् (for तुड-ङि). Cd: द्वौ पञ्चमस्वरिणौ । पूर्वस्य ऋदनुबन्धसाफल्यार्थमिकारः परस्यैव, तद्व्य-वधानात् ङकारोऽपि तथा ।...वधः पूर्वधातुपक्षे द्विधाकरणमिति गोविन्दभट्टः...शेषधातुपक्षे वधो निपीडनमिति रमानाथः ॥ — ^c) D₂ दुड दुड; D_{3.4} Dv₁ BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. दुडदुड (for दुड-दुड). Cv (as in Dv₁): द्रोडति । शि, दुडति ॥ (as in Dv₂) शि, दुडति अदुडति । दुडति अदुडति ॥ Cd.r: द्वौ रेफयुक्तौ

नङ्-क भ्रंशे, पङि-ङ् गत्यां, पङ्-पिङि-क् संहतौ, पिङि-ङ् ।
 तत्र, पीङ्-क् बाधगाहे, पुङि मर्दे, पृङ-श्च मुदि ॥ १६१ ॥
 शि-मुडुत्सर्गसंवृत्योर्, भङि-ङ् वाचि, भङि-क् शिवे ।
 भ्रुङ्-शि संवृतिसंहत्योर्, मुङि-ङ् स्याद् भृतौ वृतौ ॥ १६२ ॥
 म्लेङ-म्रेङ्-मेङ् उन्मादे, मृङ्-गश्च मोदे, मङि-क् च, कि- ।
 मङि भूषे, मङि-ङ् विभागे वेष्टे, मुङि च्छिदि ॥ १६३ ॥
 मर्दे, मुङि-ङ् मग्ने, ऽथ यौङ् रौङ् तु टान्तवत् ।
 रोङ् रौङ्वत्, लङ् विलासे, लङ्-मोन्मथनजिह्वयोः ॥ १६४ ॥
 लङ्-कोपसेवे, लङ्-ङ्क् वीप्से, लङि-कि भासने ।
 ओ-लङि-क्युत्क्षेपणे, लङ् मन्थे, लुङ्-शि संवृतौ ॥ १६५ ॥
 श्लेषे, लोङ्-लौङ् उन्मादे, लुण्ड्-क् चौयें, विडाकृशि ।
 वङि-क् विभागे, वङि-ङ् वेष्टे च, व्रीङ्-यजि क्षिपि ॥ १६६ ॥
 लज्जे, वाङ्-ङ् आप्लावे, वृङ्-शि भ्रुङ्चर्यमज्जयोः ।
 शाङ्-ङ् श्लाघे, शौङ् गर्वे, शङि-ङ् संघरुजोः, स्थुङ् ॥ १६७ ॥

(Cr only: पुनःपाठात्पूर्वस्य न कुटादित्वम् ।)
 द्रोडति...शि, हुडति, अहुडीत् । एतौ कश्चिन्न
 मन्यते (Cr केचिदिमौ नच्छन्ति) ॥ —^d)
 D₂₋₄ शीर्णे.

161. ^a) D₃₋₅ Dv₁ Cal. Ed. नङ्क्;
 T नङ्ग (corrupt). D₃ भ्रंसे. — D₄ om.
 from तत्र (in 161^c) up to मङि-ङ् (in
 162^b). —^c) D₅ Cal. Ed.₁ पीङ्क्.
 D₅ वधे (for बाध-). —^d) D₁ पुङश्च;
 D₂₋₅ पुङश्च (for पृङ-श्च).

162. D₄ om. up to मङि-ङ् (cf. v.
 l. 161). —^a) D₃ Dv (Comm. as in
 text) शिमुङ्. D₂ -संपृत्योर्; Dv₁ -संहत्योर्;
 T -संसृत्योर् (corrupt) (for -संवृत्योर्).
 —^b) Cd.r: मङिक् शिवे । शिवं कल्याणक्रिया
 वेदेष्वेव । प्रतारणे प्रसिद्धोऽयम् ॥ —^c) D₁₋₂
 Dv₁ संवृति-; D₅ om.; T संहति- (for
 संवृति-). D₅ -संवृत्योर् (for संह°). —^d)
 D₃ भ्रुङिङ्. D₃ वृतौ; T वृतौ (for भृतौ).
 D₂ वृतौ; D₅ वृतौ (for वृतौ).

163. ^a) D₃ म्लेङमेङ्म्रेङ्; D₄ म्रेङ्म्लेङ्-
 मेङ्. —^b) B क (for कि-). —^d) Cd
 (quoted by Cr as a view of कश्चित्):
 छेद इह लोमच्छेद एव । मुण्डति मुण्डं नापितः,
 लोमरहितं करोतीत्यर्थः ।

164. ^b) Dv₁ BT यौङ् (for यौङ्).
 —^d) D₅ Dv₂ T [उ]न्मथन-. D₃₋₄ Dv₂ T
 -जिह्वयोः; Dv, B -जैह्वयोः (for -जिह्वयोः).

165. ^{ab}) D₃ लङ्क् वीप्से; D₅ Dv₂
 Cd.r Cal. Ed. लङ्क् वीप्से; Dv₁ लङ्-
 कीप्से (for ँङ्क् वीप्से). BT लङ्कोपसेवेने
 लङ्क् (for ^a). D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed.
 भाषणे; Cr (gloss: भाषः कथनं) भाषे
 (submetric) (for भासने).

166. ^a) D₃ लौङ्लोङ्. —^c) D₄
 वङिङ्क् (for वङि-ङ्).

167. ^c) D₄ शौङ् (for शौङ्). —^d)
 Cal. Ed.₁ स्फुङ् (for स्थुङ्).

स्फुड्-शि वृत्तां, स्फुडि-ङ् फुल्ले, स्फुडि-क् नर्मणि, हुङ्-शि तु ।

मग्रे, हुडि-ङ् च संघे, हुङ्-हुङ्-हुङ्-हुङ्-ङ् गतौ ॥ १६८ ॥

हौड-हौड-ङ् च, हिडिड होड-ङ्ङपि, ड-हेड् च ।

अनादरे, हेङ्-म वेष्टे, डान्ताः षट्सप्ततिर्मताः ॥ १६९ ॥

ढुण्डान्वेषण इत्येको ढकारान्तः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ १७० ॥

अण् रवे, ऽण्-ङ्य प्राण, ऋण्-ब्द् गतौ, ओणप्रसारणे ।

कण् आर्तस्वरे, कण्-म गतौ, कण्-क निमीलने ॥ १७१ ॥

कुण्-शोपकरणे, क्वण् च शब्दे, कूण-क्ङ संकुचि ।

क्षण-क्षिण्-दुव् वधे, घण्-घृण्-दुव् दीप्तौ, घृण-घिण्-घुणि-ङ् ॥ १७२ ॥

प्रहणे, घुण्-ङ घुण-श घूर्ण-जश् भ्रमणे, चण् ।

शब्दे, चण्-मि गतौ हिंसे, चण्-म दाने, शि-चुण् छिदि ॥ १७३ ॥

चूर्ण-क् पेष्टे, चूण-तूण-क् संकोचे, क्-तूण्-ङ पूरणे ।

तूण्-दुव् भक्षे, तुण्-श् जैह्वे, दूण्-श् जैह्वे वधे गतौ ॥ १७४ ॥

168. ^a) D₁ स्फुडिङ् (for स्फुडि-ङ्). — ^b) Cd.r: स्फुडिक् नर्मणि...अयमाद्य-स्वरीति कातन्त्राद्याः (Cr केचित्)। पञ्चमस्वर-युक्तोऽनार्ष इति गोविन्दभट्टः । — ^d) D_{3,5} हुङ्हुङ्ङ्ङ् (for हुङ्-हुङ्-ङ्).

169. ^a) D₃ हौड (for हौङ्). — ^b) D₄ Dv₁ -हेड्ङ्ङपि (for होड्-ङ्ङपि). D_{1,2} अनादरे (for ड-हेड् च). — ^c) D_{1,2} हेड्ङ् च (for अनादरे). T होङ्म; Cal. Ed.₁ हेड् (for हेङ्-म). — After 169, D₃Dv₂ ins. इति डांताः; D₅B डांतवर्गः.

170. D_{1,2,4}T om. 170; Dv₁ reads it on marg. sec. m. — ^a) Dv₁ इत्येके. Cd: ढण्डान्वेषणे । ढाद्यन्तो नोपधः, ढयोगा-न्मूर्धन्यस्तेन यगादौ तल्लोपे ढुब्धत इत्यादि । ढण्डति घनं लोकः ॥ Cr: मूर्धन्यवर्गचतुर्थाद्यन्तः, ढयोगान्मूर्धन्यस्तेन कर्मणि 'ढुब्धते रामचन्द्रेण जानकी विपिने प्रभुः (१)'. * राधा ढण्डति माधवम् । धातुप्रदीपमनोरमादौ अस्मादर्शना-

ल्लौकिकत्वमवगन्तव्यम् ॥ — ^b) D₅ Dv₁ ढकारः परिकीर्तितः.

171. Before 171, Dv₂ ins. अथ णांताः. — ^a) BCd.r Cal. Ed. [ऽ]ण्-ङ्यङ् (for ऽण्-ङ्य). D_{3,5} Dv₁BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. कृण्दुङ्. — ^c) D₁B कण् (for कण्).

172. ^b) D₄ वचणवङ्; D₅ कुणवङ्; Cd Cal. Ed. कूण वङ् (for कूण-वङ्). Cd: षष्ठस्वरी ।...पञ्चमस्वरीत्येके ॥

173. ^a) D₅ om. घुण्-ङ. D₃ (before alteration as in text).₅ घुणशि (for घुण-श). Cd: अत्र भ्रान्तैर्मध्यमः कुटादौ पठ्यते तद्वेद्यमन्येषामसंमतत्वात्, तथात्वे परस्थितानुबन्धस्य पूर्वेण संबन्धापत्तेश्च ॥ — ^b) DvB Cal. Ed. घूर्णञ्श. — ^c) D₁ चण्म.

174. ^b) D₅Dv₁B तूणक्ङ (for क्-तूण्-ङ्). — ^c) D_{1,2}T तृणश्; D_{3,4} घृणश्; D₅Dv₂B Cd.r Cal. Ed. तुणश् (for तुण-श्). D₁ जैह्वे. — ^d) D₄T दूणश्; Dv₂

धण ध्वण ध्रण ध्वाने, पण-ङ् व्यवहृतौ स्तुतौ ।
 पिण् प्रेषे गतौ श्लेषे, पुण-श् धर्मे, पृण-श् तृपि ॥ १७५ ॥
 पूण-क् संघाते, फण-ण् निःस्नेहने, फण-मिण् गतौ ।
 बण् ब्रण् भ्रण् शब्द, ऋ-भण् च, भ्रूण-कडाशाविशङ्कयोः ॥ १७६ ॥
 मण् कूजे, श्-सुण् प्रतिज्ञाने, मृण्-श हिंसे, रण-म् गतौ ।
 रण् व्रण् रुत्यु-वण् च, वृण्-दुब्भक्षे, वेणु-न् निशामने ॥ १७७ ॥
 वादित्रादानगमनज्ञानचिन्तासु, वर्ण-क ।
 वर्णे, शोण् गतेऽस्मिन्, शण्-श्रण्-म दाने, श्रण-क् तथा ।
 श्रोण-श्लोण् तु संघाते, णान्ताः पञ्चाशदीरिताः ॥ १७८ ॥

अत् सातत्यगते, ऽतीति बन्धे, ऋत् स्पर्धनैश्ययोः ।
 घृणागत्योः, कृत-ध्व वेष्टे, कृत-शप् चिच्छिदि, कृत-क् ॥ १७९ ॥
 संशब्दे, कित् संशयेच्छावासारोग्ये, लिं-कित् मतौ ।
 चते-न् याचे, चिती ज्ञाने, चित्-ङक् च, चिति-कि स्मृतौ ॥ १८० ॥
 चृत्-कि संदीपने, चृत्-श हिंसे ग्रन्थे, चुत्-व्युतिर् ।
 क्षरे, ज्युत्-जुत्-ङ् बुत्यां, जुतिर् चाथ बुल्ल-ङ्ङपि ॥ १८१ ॥

Cal. Ed. दुण्श (for दुण-श्). D₁T जैह्वे.
 B गतौ वेधे (by transp.); T वदे गतौ.

175. ^c) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. पे (D₅
 [before alteration] पि)ण् पेधे.

176. ^{ab}) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. फणण
 निस्नेहे. D₄Dv₁T निस्नेहने (for निःस्ने^o).
 — ^c) D_{2.4.5} Dv₁ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. ब्रण
 बण् (by transp.). — ^d) Cal. Ed.
 भ्रूणकडाशा-

177. ^a) D₅ प्रतीज्ञाने. — ^b) D_{2.5}B
 Cd.r Cal. Ed. मृणश्. — ^d) T भक्षणे
 (hypermetric) (for भक्षे).

178. ^e) Dv₂ श्रोणश्लोणश्लोण (hy-
 permetric); T शोणश्रोण. — After 178,
 D₅Dv₂ ins. इति णांताः; D₅B णांतवर्गः.
 Cr breaks off with णान्तवर्गः.

179. ^a) ऽतीति = ऽति इति (Cv : इ ।
 इत्यन्ते ।). But Cd (against K₅) : शेषो
 दीर्घादिः।...इत्यन्ते ॥ — ^c) D₁ क्वित्ध
 (sic); D₅BCd Cal. Ed. कृतीध्व (for
 कृत-ध्व). — ^d) D₃ (before alteration
 as in text) .₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. कृतीशप्;
 Dv₁ कृतशप् (for कृत-शप्). Cd : कृतक ।
 ...कीर्तादेशस्य नित्यत्वेऽपि कृतपाठः कीर्ता-
 देशस्य क्वचिद् व्यभिचारसूचनार्थः । तेन
 अचीकृतदित्यादि सिद्धम् ॥

180. ^a) D_{1.2}T संशयेक्षा- — ^d) D₅B
 चित्कङ्. Cal. Ed. चित् (Cal. Ed.₁ °ती)-
 कङ् च चित्कि स्मृतौ.

181. ^e) T Cd Cal. Ed. क्षरेण जुत्ज्यु-
 (T ज्युत्जुत्तुद् बुत्यां. — ^d) D₅B Cd
 Cal. Ed. ज्युतिर्.

नृत्-य नर्ते, पत्-यडैश्ये, पल्ल-ज् गत्यां च, पुस्त-क ।
 वन्दे, बुस्त-क् च नाट्याद्ययोर्, मुस्त-क संहतौ ॥ १८२ ॥
 यत्-क खेदोपस्करयोर्, निरः प्रत्यर्पणे, यती-ङ् ।
 यत्ने, युत्-ङ दीप्तौ, वृत्-क च, वृत्-ङुल्ल वर्तने ॥ १८३ ॥
 वृत्-वावृत्-युङ संभक्तौ वरणे, वस्त-ङक् वधे ।
 ल-श्चिता-ङ् शौक्ये, श्रुत्-श्च्युतिर् स्यात् क्षरे, शस्त-वस्ति-ल्लुर् ।
 स्वने, ष्वर्त स्वर्त गत्यां तङ्के, ताङ्गिंशदेकतः ॥ १८४ ॥
 क्वथे-ज् निष्पचने, क्रथ्-क प्रतिहर्षे, ऽथ कि-क्रथ ।
 क्रथ्-म कलथ्-म क्रथ्-म वधे, कुथि क्लेशे च, कुथ्-य तु ॥ १८५ ॥
 पूतिवे, कथ-ङ श्लाघे, कुन्थ-कुन्थ-ग् श्लिषि क्लिशि ।
 प्रथि-ङ् जैह्वे, ग्रन्थ-किग दर्भे, नाथ्-ङ् दवाशिषोः ॥ १८६ ॥
 ऐश्येऽर्थने, पुथ्-य हिंसे, पुथि कुन्थे, पुथ-क् त्विषि ।
 पथे-ज् गत्यां, पथि-क च, प्रोथ्-ञ् पर्यापणे, पृथ-क् ॥ १८७ ॥

182. ^a) D₂, Dv₁, B Cd Cal. Ed. बंधे; Dv₂ बंधे ('for वन्दे'). Cf. K₉ : पुस्त बुस्त आदरानादरयोः (P. Dh. X 52) ।... पुस्त वन्दन इति चन्द्रः ॥

183. ^a) Cd : खेद इह ताडनम् । — ^c) D₄ युत्लङ् ।

184. ^{ab}) All other schools give वरणे (Candra वर्तने) only, संभक्तौ being Vopadeva's own addition. — B Cd Cal. Ed. ² वस्तकङ् । — ^c) Metrically irregular. D₁ शौक्ले. D₁ च्युत् श्रुत्युतिर तु (hypermetric); D₅ श्रुत्युतिर; B श्रुत्-श्रुत्युतिर (hypermetric); Cal. Ed. ¹ श्रुत्युत्-श्रुत्युतिर् (for श्रुत्-श्रुत्युतिर्). — ^d) B om. स्यात्; Dv₁ reads it on marg. Cd : श्रुत्-श्रुत्युतिर्... द्वौ तालव्यवर्गाद्युक्त-तालव्यादी शेषोऽन्तःस्थादियुक्तश्च ।... किं तु द्वौ दन्त्यादी इति यातुप्रदीपक्रमदीक्षरौ ।... 'निश्च्योतन्ते सुननु कबरीबिन्दवो यावदेते' इति मालत्यां (VIII 2) गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ॥

— ^d) Dv₁ क्षरणे. — For 184 ^{acd}, D₃, 4 T subst. :

वस्त-ङक् वध लक्षिताङ् ।
 शौक्ये श्रुत्-श्रुत्युतिर् स्यात्क्षरेण शस्तवस्ति-ल्लुर् ।

[(L₂) T श्रुत्युत् (for श्रुत्). D₁ श्रुत्युतिर्ल; T श्रुत्युतिर्यु (for श्रुत्युतिर्ल).] — ^e) D₅ स्वर्त (for ष्वर्त). D₅ Cd Cal. Ed. (with other schools) स्वर्तक् (for स्वर्त). D₂ गत्यांतके. — After 184, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति तांताः; D₅ B तांतवर्गः.

185. Before 185, Dv₂ ins. अथ यांताः. — ^c) D₃, B Cd Cal. Ed. क्रथ कलथ (D₃ [after alteration] ^धम) (for क्रथ-म कलथ-म).

186. ^{cd}) D₁ जैह्वे. Cd : 'ग्रन्थिसुद्-प्रथयितुं हृदये' (Śiśupālavadha X 63) इति माघप्रयोगश्चिन्त्यः । — D₁ *यङ्; D₂ नाथङ्; Dv₁, T नाथङ् (for नाथ्-ङ्). D₅, B Cd Cal. Ed. प्रथिङ् जैह्वे (D₅ ^०ह्वे) ग्रंथ किग् (Cal. Ed. ग् ग्रंथकि) दर्भे णाथनाथङ् दवाशिषोः.

187. ^a) D₄ om. पुथ्-य. — ^b) Cd : पुथि... अन्तःस्थाप्रथमादिरयमित्येके । — T

प्रक्षेपे, प्रथ्-क च, प्रथ्-मषड् च ख्यातौ, मिथ्-ञ वचे ।
 मेधायां, ब्र-मेथृ सङ्गे च, मन्थ कुन्थे, ग-मन्थ च ॥ १८८ ॥
 गाहे, ज्-मथे च, मथ्-माथ-लुथि कुन्थे, व्यथ-प्मड ।
 दुःखे चाले भये, वेय-विथृ-ङ् याचे, श्रथ-म् वचे ॥ १८९ ॥
 श्रन्थ्-कि दर्भे वचे, श्रन्थ-ग् मोक्षे प्रतिहृषि, श्रथ-क् ।
 यत्ने प्रतिहृषि, श्रथ्-कि बन्धे मोक्षे वचे, श्रथि-ङ् ।
 शैथिल्ये, ऽमी थकारान्ता अष्टाविंशतिरीरिताः ॥ १९० ॥
 अद्-लौ भक्षे, ऽदि बन्धे, ऽर्द यातनागतियाचने ।
 अर्द-ञ वचे, ऽर्द-क् च, इदि परमैश्वर्य, उन्द-धी ॥ १९१ ॥
 क्लेदे, उर्द-ङ् मितिक्रीडास्वादे, क्लदि तु रोदने ।
 आह्वाने, ऽथ क्लद-प्मड् च वैक्लव्यविकलत्वयोः ॥ १९२ ॥
 विलौ लरौ तौ, आक्रन्द-क् शब्दसातत्य, ल-क्षिदा- ।
 ङजि मोक्षे स्नेह, इर्-क्षिद्-या चाजि-क्षिद कृजने ॥ १९३ ॥
 क्लिदि क्लिदि-ङ् रुदि, क्लिद्-यूङ् क्लेदे, ञ्चौ-क्षुदिर् क्षुदि ।
 कुर्द-कूर्द-ङ् गुदक्रीडे क्रीडे, कर्द कुत्सिते रवे ॥ १९४ ॥

क्लेदे (for कुन्थे). — ^d) D₃ प्रोथृञ्; D₅ प्रोथृ; Dv₁ T प्रोथृञ्; B प्रोथृङ् (for प्रोथृ-ञ्) D₁ प्रथक्.

188. ^a) Cal. Ed. क्षेपे प्रथक् च प्रथमष. — ^b) Cal. Ed. ङ (for षड्). D₅B (*inf. lin.*) मिथृङ्. — ^c) T om. ञ्; B reads it *inf. lin.* — Cal. Ed. मेथृञ्.

189. ^a) D₅ मथ्मथि; Cal. Ed. मथमथ् (for मथ्-माथ). — ^c) Dv₁ वैथ (for वेथ). — ^d) Dv₁ विथृञ्; T विथृङ् (for विथृ-ङ्). D₅Dv₂B Cd Cal. Ed. श्रथम् (for श्रथ-म्). Cd : श्रथम्...एतदाद्याः सर्वे थान्ता रेफयुक्त-तालव्याद्याः ।

190. ^c) D₅ श्रंथकि. — ^d) Dv₁ बंधमोक्षे. — After 190, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति थाताः; D₅B थातवर्गः.

191. Before 191, Dv₂ ins. अथ दाताः. D₄ om. 191^{ab}. — ^a) Cd :

अद्लौ...ल, अत्ति ।...गणकृतमनित्यमिति न्यायात् शपः स्थितौ अदतीत्यपीति वररुचिः ॥ — ^c) Cd : अर्दञ् वचे ।...अयमात्मनेपदी-त्यन्ये । अर्दक् च ।...अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये ॥

192. ^a) T क्लेश (for क्लेदे). D₃, B Cd Cal. Ed. उर्दङ्. Cd : ह्रस्वादी रेफमध्यः । दीर्घस्य नित्यत्वाद् दीर्घादिरिति कश्चित् ॥ — Dv₁ मति- (for मिति-).

193. ^a) Cv : तौ क्लदि-क्लदप्मडाः, विलौ लकाररहितौ ।...लरौ लस्थाने रो ययोस्ती ॥ — ^b) D₁ शब्दे (for शब्द-). — ^d) D₂ या च जि; D₅ याचे जि; Cal. Ed.₁ यान्त्रायां (for या चाजि). Dv₁ क्षिदि (for क्षिद). B या चाक्षिदजि कृजने. Cd : सूर्यन्यवर्गान्त-यान्तौऽयमित्येके ।

194. ^a) D₃BCd Cal. Ed. क्लद्-क्लिदिङ् इदि क्लिद्य. Cv : जिता सिद्धे ङिदङ्गितोः पाठोऽकर्त्रभिप्रायार्थः । — ^c) D₅

खद स्थैर्ये वधे, खाद भक्षणे, खूर्द-खूर्द-ड ।
 क्रीडायां, खर्द दशने, खिद्-ड्यौ दैन्यके, श्-खिदौ-प् ॥ १९५ ॥
 परिघाते दवे, गर्द-कि रवे, गुर्द-क् निकेतने ।
 गुर्द-ङ् च कूर्दे, तौ दीर्घौ, गद् भाषे, गुद्-ङ खेलने ॥ १९६ ॥
 चदे-ब् याचे, चदि ह्लादे दीप्तौ, चुद्-क नुदि, ञिष्ठिर्- ।
 धौब् छेदे, छृद्-कि संदीपे, छृदु-ब्धिर् देवने त्विषि ॥ १९७ ॥
 छर्द-क् च वमने, छद्-किब् संवृतौ, स मिदूर्जने ।
 गर्द शब्दे, गद म्लिष्टोक्तौ, गद-क् भासि, जौ-गुद-श् ॥ १९८ ॥
 प्रेरणे, गेद्-णिट्-ज संनिधौ, णिदि च कुत्सने ।
 तर्द हिंसे, तृदु-ब्धिर् नादरे च, तुद-जौश् व्यथे ॥ १९९ ॥
 त्रदि चेष्टे, दद-ङ् दाने धृतौ, टु-नदि संवृधि ।
 नर्द शब्दे, पर्द-ङ्पानोत्सर्गे, पद्-यौङ् गतौ, पद ॥ २०० ॥
 बद स्थैर्ये, बिदि त्वंशे, बुद्-बुन्दिर्-बु निशामने ।
 भदि-क् शुभे, भदि-ङ् मुत्प्रीत्योश्च, ब्धौ-भिदिर् भिदि ॥ २०१ ॥

(by alteration) उदक्रीडे (for गुद°).
 D₃BCd Cal. Ed. कूर्दकूर्दङ् क्रीडायां.
 —^d) D_{3.5} Dv₂BCd Cal. Ed. कर्द
 स्यात्; D₄Dv₁T कर्द (submetric) (for
 क्रीडे कर्द).

195. ^b) D₁ खूर्द (submetric); Dv₂
 (Comm. as in text) कूर्दङ् (for खूर्द-ङ).
 —^d) D₂ Cal. Ed. खिदङ् (for खिद्-ङ).
 D₁ खदौप्.

196. ^a) The word दवे is effaced
 in D₃. — BCd Cal. Ed. गर्द कि तु (for
 दवे, गर्द-कि). —^c) D₃ दीर्घौ तौ. Cd: तौ
 गुर्दङ्गुर्दङ्गौ। दीर्घौ दीर्घवन्तौ ॥ —^d) Cd:
 'सारङ्गं कतिचिच्च संजगदिरे' इति गणकृता-
 नित्यत्वात् । — D₄ लेखने (for खेलने).

197. D₄ damaged for 197^a—199^b.

198. D₄ damaged: —^{cd}) D₃ भाषि
 (for भासि). B गर्द शब्दे गद म्लिष्टोक्तौ
 गदक् दीप्तौ गुदौशब्.

199. D₄ damaged for 199^a ^b.
 —^a) B णिदगेहृज्. —^c) D₁ om. ङिधर्.
 —^d) B तुदशौ.

200. ^a) Cd: त्रदि चेष्टे।...तुदि चेति
 दामोदरः। तुन्दं जठरम् ॥ —^b) Cd: 'नन्दते
 च कुलं पुंसाम्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात् । —^{cd})
 some MSS. पर्दङ्गुपानोत्सर्गे. Cal. Ed. नर्द
 शब्दे पर्दङ्गुपानोत्सर्गे पद्यौ गतौ.

201. ^a) Cal. Ed. पद् बद् (for बद).
 Cd: बिदि त्वंशे।...बिन्दुरिति शब्दस्य
 व्युत्पत्त्यर्थमेवायं धातुर्मन्तव्यो न त्वस्यान्यत्र
 प्रयोग इति धातुपारायणम् ॥ —^b) D_{1.3}
 बुदिर्छु (D₁ °ञ्) (for बुन्दिर्-बु). —^{cd})
 D₄Dv₁ शिवे (for शुभे). B भदिङ् मोदे
 प्रीतौ च; Cal. Ed. भदिङ् मोदप्रीत्योश्च
 (for भदि-ङ् मुत्प्री°).

- मदि-ङ् स्वपने जाड्ये मदे मोदे स्तुतौ गतौ ।
 मदी-भिर्यजि हर्षे, स मिद् गर्वे ग्लपने, मद-क्-॥ २०२ ॥
 ङ-तृप्तियोगे, म्रद्-मण्ड क्षोदे, मिदि-मिद-क् स्निहि ।
 इर्-मिद्-या लृ-मिदा-जिङ् च, मिद्-मेढ-ब् वधमेधयोः ॥ २०३ ॥
 मुद-क् संसर्गे, जि-मुद्-ङ हर्षे, मृद्-ग क्षुदि, ल्विर- ।
 रुद् रोदे, रद उत्पाटे, वदि-ङ् नृत्यभिवादयोः ॥ २०४ ॥
 वदै वाचि, वद-क् वाक्संदेशयोर्, वद-जङ्घपि ।
 विद्-ङकब् चेतनाख्यानवासवादे, विद्-लृश्रपञौ ॥ २०५ ॥
 लाभे, धौ-विद्-ङ मीमांसे, विद्-यौङ् भावे, विद-ल् मतौ ।
 शब्द-क् शब्दकृतौ, सोपसर्गस्त्राविष्कृतौ मतः ॥ २०६ ॥
 श्विदि-ङ् शौक्ये, ऽथ शद्-लृजौ शाते, आङः षदौ गतौ ।
 आङः षद-क् च, षद्-लृजौश्च विषादे शरणे गतौ ॥ २०७ ॥

202. ^d) BCd Cal. Ed. ग्लपने. B इमदक्.

203. ^a) B तृप्तियोगे म्रदमण्ड तु. — ^b) D₁ मिदिक् (for मिद-क्).

204. ^a) D₅ मदक् (for मुद-क्). — ^c) Cd Cal. Ed. उखाते; T उत्पाद (corrupt) (for उत्पाटे). D₅ B रुद रोदे रदो (B °डु)-खाते; Dv₁ रुदिर् रोदे रुदुपाटे. — ^d) T वदिञ् स्तुत्यभिवादयोः.

205. ^a) B Cal. Ed. वाचि (for वाक्सं-). — ^b) B संदेशे (for -देशयोर्). Cal. Ed. संदेशे च वदजङ्घपि. Cd: वदजङ्घ... अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये। — ^c) D₁ वेदभीख्यान-; D₂₋₃ चेतनाख्यान-; Dv₂B चेतनाख्याने (for °ख्यान-). — ^d) D₁₋₃Dv₂-वाक्संवादे (for वासं). Cd: वादः स्वर्यम्। Though the reading -वाक्संवादे is found in the कवि. ३

oldest MSS., वासवादे is adopted for the following reasons. Firstly, from the MSS. point of view, the reading -वाक्संवादे is found only in some Devanāgarī MSS. though they happen to be the oldest. -वासवादे on the other hand, is found besides in some D MSS. also in the B and the T MS. Secondly, वासवादे which represents two different meanings (some schools having given the one and some the other) is more in keeping with the eclectic spirit of the author.

207. ^b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. शदौ (for षदौ). Cd: तालव्यादिः। — ^c) D₁ विञ्जौ (for षद्-लृजौश्च). — ^d) Cd: शरणं हिंसा.

बूद-ङ् निरासे, बूद-क् त्वाश्रुतिहत्योश्च, लृ-ष्विदा- ।
 जिङ् मोहस्नेहमोक्षे, लृऔ-ष्विद्-याजि सिदि, ष्वद-क् ॥ २०८ ॥
 स्वादे छदे, ष्वद-स्वर्द-स्वादू-ङ् प्रीतिलिहोः, स्पदि-ङ् ।
 ईषत्कम्पे, स्वद्-मषङ् विदारे, स्यन्दू-ङ्ल सुतौ ॥ २०९ ॥
 स्कन्दिरौ शोषणे गत्यां, स्कुदि-ङ्ङाप्ताव उद्धृतौ ।
 उल्लुत्य गत्यां, ङ-हदौ ग्वर्थे, ह्लादी-ङ् मोदने ।
 हाद-ङ् च खन, इत्येते दान्ताः स्युर्नवसप्ततिः ॥ २१० ॥

इन्धी-जिधङ् बुतौ, ऋध्-यनिर् वृद्धौ, डेध च, क्षुष्ट- ।
 यौ क्षुधि, कुष्ट-यौ कोपे, गुध्-य वेष्टे, गुध-ग् रुषि ॥ २११ ॥
 गुध्-ङ् क्रीडे, गाधृ-ङ् तु प्रतिष्ठाग्रन्थयोर्, गृधिर- ।
 शु च लिप्ते, गर्ध-क च, गन्ध-कङ् दुहि, णाधृ-ङ् ॥ २१२ ॥
 नाथे, दध्-ङ् ददे, नाधृ-ङ् नाथे, बन्धौ-ग बन्ध-क ।
 बध-क् बन्धे, बध-ङ् निन्दे च, बुन्धिर्-ञ् निशामने ॥ २१३ ॥
 बुन्ध-क् वधे, बुधौ विज्ञापने, बुध्-यौङ् वेदने ।
 बुधिर-जञ् चाथ बाधृ-ङ् विहतौ, मेधृ-ञ् मेथृवत् ॥ २१४ ॥

208. ^a) D₃ च (for तु). All MSS. and Cal. Ed. -श्रुति- (as given above, not -स्रुति-). Cd: आश्रुतिरङ्गीकारः ।... रमानाथस्तु आस्रवण इति दन्त्यसकारं पठित्वा सूदयति मदिरा भाण्डान्, क्षरतीत्यर्थः इत्याह ॥ — ^b) D₃BCd Cal. Ed. जिष्विदा (for लृ-ष्विदा) — ^c) D₃BCd Cal. Ed. इल (for जिङ्). B मोक्षे स्नेहमोहे. — ^d) D₃ सिदि (for सिदि). T स्वदक्.

209. ^a) D₃Dv₂BCd Cal. Ed. छेदे; T स्वेदे (for छदे). T स्वद (for ष्वद). — ^b) Cd: स्पदिङ्... 'काशे स्यन्द कुशे स्पन्द स्पन्द त्वं शत्रुमस्तके' इत्यादौ गणकृतानित्यत्वमिति रमानाथः । — D₁ om. 209^c — 210^b. — ^d) Cd: 'प्रस्यन्दन्मधुगन्धलब्ध-मधुपव्यालोलगण्डस्थलम्' इत्यत्र गणकृतानित्यत्वमिति रमानाथः ।

210. D₁ om. 210^{ab} (cf. v. l. 209),

— ^b) D₃BCd. Cal. Ed. स्कदिङ् (for स्कुदि-ङ्). Cd: आद्यस्वरी । Dv₂ BT Cd Cal. Ed. आप्लव (for आप्लाव). — ^c) D₂ 4.5Dv ह्लाङ्ङ. — After 210, D₃ B ins. दांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति दांताः.

211. Before 211, Dv₂ ins. अथ दांताः. — ^{ab}) B इन्धीङ्धजि. Cd Cal. Ed. ऋधयु (for ऋध्-य). Cd: ऋध्-यनिर्वृद्धौ । ...क्वचित् त्तौ चायम् । 'सोऽहं प्रागम्बतैव भूतजननीमृधोमि' (Mālatīmādhava I 29) इति भवभूतिः । अन्तर्भूतव्यर्थत्वादिदं सिद्धमिति केचित् ॥

213. ^b) Cd: 'वस्त्रान्तं शठं मुखं मुखं शपथैः किं धूर्तं निर्बन्धसे' इत्यपपाठः निर्बन्ध्यते इति पाठ्यमिति रमानाथः । वस्तुतस्तु गणकृतानित्यत्वात् वेरभावे आत्मनेपदे च साध्यम् ॥

214. ^a) D₁ 4 BT बुधक् (for बुन्ध-क्), D₃ 5 BCd Cal. Ed. वधे (for वधे),

मृधु-ज क्लिदि, युध्-यौङ युद्धे, रध्-यूल् हिंसने ।
 पाके, ऽनौ रुध्-ङ्यौ कामे, रुधिर्-धौञ्जि आवृतौ ॥ २१५ ॥
 राध्-न्यौ सिद्धौ, वध हतौ, व्यध्-यौ ताडे, विध-श् विधौ ।
 वृध्-क् दीप्तौ, वृधु-ङ्क्ल वृद्धौ, वाध्-ङ बाधवत् ॥ २१६ ॥
 वर्ध्-क् पूर्तिच्छिदोः, शुन्ध-क् शुद्धौ, शुन्ध-म् च, शृध्-क्लृडु ।
 पर्दे, शृधु-म् क्लेदने, ल-शुध्-यौ शौचे, पिधू शिवे ॥ २१७ ॥
 शाखे, पिध् पिधु गत्यामु-पिध्-यौ पाधौ-न्य साध्-यनौ ।
 सिद्धौ, स्पर्ध-ङ संघर्षे, सप्त त्रिंशच्च धान्तिमाः ॥ २१८ ॥

अन-ध्रु प्राणने, ऽन्-यङ् च, कनी-ञि श्रीगतिद्युतौ ।
 खनु-म् विदारे, चन् शब्दे, चन्-म हिंसे, जुन-श् गतौ ॥ २१९ ॥
 जनी-म्यङ जनौ, जन्-मलिर् च, तन्-दुञ्ज विस्तृतौ ।
 तनु-क्युपहतौ श्रद्धाघाते श्रद्धोपकारयोः ॥ २२० ॥

215. ^c) D₂₋₅Dv₂ [s]नौ; D₄Dv₁ [s]नु- (for सनौ). — ^d) D₅ BT Cd Cal. Ed. रुधिरौञ्जि.

216. ^a) Cd: सिद्धिरिह स्वादिपक्षे निष्पादना, दिवादिपक्षे निष्पत्तिः । — Cv.d: वध हतौ । वधति ॥ It is worth noting that Pāṇini does not give वध् as an independent root but merely states (2.4.42-44) that वध substitutes हन् in the *luṇ* (Aorist) and the *āśirliṇ*. But since verbal forms like वधेयम्, वधेत्, वध्यते, वधयति etc. (besides a number of derivatives) are found to occur beyond the above mentioned sphere Vopadeva is justified in laying down वध् as an independent root. Cf. “वधिः प्रकृत्यन्तरं व्यञ्जनान्तोऽस्ति ... ‘मक्षकस्येन विद्येत वधकोऽपि न विद्यते’ इति हि प्रयोगो दृश्यते” (P. 7.3.35 Kaś.). — ^b) Cd: विधश् विधौ ।., अनेकार्थत्वा-

च्छिद्रकरणेऽप्ययम् । ‘वेधितच्छिद्रितौ विद्धे’ इत्यमरः (III 99).

217. ^{ab}) D₁ om. (hapl.). शुन्ध-क् शुद्धौ.

218. ^a) Dv₁ om. ल. — ^b) Dv₂ बाधयौन (for पाधौ-न्य). — ^c) D₅BCd संघर्षे (for °घर्षे). — After 218, D₅B ins. घातवर्गः; Dv₂ इति घाताः.

219. Before 219, Dv₂ ins. अथ नांताः. — ^a) D₄ अनुघृल. T प्रीणने. — ^b) D₅ जिकनी (for कनी-ञि). D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. प्री- (for श्री-). Cd: प्री प्रीतिः । — ^d) T गदौ (for गतौ).

220. ^{ab}) B जनीम्यङ् जनने (for °ङ् जनौ). D₂₋₃₋₅ Dv₁ जन्मलिं च. — ^{cd}) B कितनु (for तनु-कि). D₅BCd Cal. Ed. -कृतौ (for -हतौ). D₅ om. (orig.) घाते श्रद्धो. D₅ (marg.) B Cd Cal. Ed. घाते शब्दोपतापयोः. Cd: अघातो हिंसावर्जनं, सुनीतिरिति गोविन्दमङ्गः ।

उपसर्गाद् दैर्घ्यके, दान्-आर्जवे छिदि, मि-ध्वन ।

धन् रवे, र्-धन्-लि धान्ये, पन्-डीडे, वन्-डुदु याचने ॥ २२१ ॥

मान्-ङ् विचारे, मान्-कि चाचै, मन् च, मन्-ङ्क् च गर्वके ।

मनु-ड्ड बोधे, मन्-यौङ् च, वन संभक्तिशब्दयोः ॥ २२२ ॥

वनु-म व्यापृतौ, वन्-दुड याचे, वन्-कि तन्-किवत् ।

शान-व तेजे, शुन-श् गत्यां, वन् संभक्तौ तु, वन्-दुज ॥ २२३ ॥

दाने, घन-स्तन्-मि शब्दे, स्वन-ण् च, ण्-स्वन्-मि तंसने ।

हन्-लौ गतौ वधे, ऽघण्दिण्णान्ताश्चेत्यष्टविंशतिः ॥ २२४ ॥

221. ^a) BCd Cal. Ed. दैर्घ्यके. — ^c) D₄Dv₂ धर्म्मि; T धर्म्मि (for र्-धन्-लि). — ^d) Dv₂ om. डीडे वन्.

222. ^a) D₁ मान् (for मान्-ङ्). D₁ चाचै (for चाचै). — ^b) Cd Cal. Ed. मन्कङ् (for मन्-ङ्क्). — ^c) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. मन्दङ् (for मनु-ड्ड). D₄₋₅ मन्योङ्.

223. ^{ab}) Cd : व्यापृतिव्यापारः । अयं तु कस्मेवत् क्रियामात्र इत्यन्ये ॥ — Cd वन्दङ् (for वन्-डुङ्). D₃₋₄ वन्दुङ् याचे वनकि (for वन्-दुङ् याचे वन्-कि).

224. ^{ab}) B तंषणे (for तंसने) D₅Cd Cal. Ed. दाने घन् स्तन्मि शब्दे स्वन् च णस्वन्मि (D₅ स्वन्मि) तंसने. — Cv : तंसनं भूषा ॥ Cd : तंसने...शब्दे इत्यनुवर्तते । तंसने भूषणे कर्तरि [सति] शब्देऽर्थे, भूषणकर्तृक-शब्देऽयमित्यर्थः ॥ — ^c) Cd : हन् लौ गतौ वधे । ल, हन्ति...गणकृतमनित्यमिति न्यायात् कदाचिच्छपः स्थितौ हनतीत्यपीति वररुचिः । तेन 'सर्वा एवाहनत् पृथक्' इत्यादि साधु । उद्धतिं विना भाषायां गतौ नास्य प्रयोगः । उद्धतौ 'अग्रेसरैर्वाजिभिर्द्वयानि' इति रघौ (cf. VI 33) उद्धतानि ऊर्ध्वं गतानीत्यर्थः ॥ (It may be noted that the current reading for उद्धतानि is उत्थितानि.)

All the schools give गति as one of the meanings of ✓ *han* but its use in this sense has not been found in the actual literature. Moreover rhetoricians have positively condemned such a use. Cf. 'तुल्यार्थत्वेऽपि हि ब्रूयात् को हन्ति गतिवाचिनम्' (Bhāmahālaṃkāra VI 24) and 'कुञ्जं हन्ति कुशोदरी । अत्र हन्तीति गमनार्थे पठितमपि न तत्र समर्थम्' (Sāhityadarpaṇa VII). Yudhiṣṭhira Mīmāṃsaka (*Saṃskṛit Vyākaraṇa Śāstra Kā Itihāsa*, P. 39), however, states that in the dialect of the Hissar district the root *han* is still found to be used in this sense in expressions like *haṭhe haṇse*. — ^d) D₅BCd नांताश् (for णान्ताश्). Cv : अघण्दिण्णान्ताश्च । घण्वर्जिता [दितः] दकारेणो ये णान्तास्ते च नान्ता ज्ञेयाः । What is meant is that all the roots ending in *n*, except *ghan*, which are above stated as belonging to the *tan*-class (marked with the letter *d*) are also to be regarded as ending in *n*. — After 224, D₅B ins. नांतवर्गः ; Dv₂ इति नांताः.

आप्लु-नौकि व्यापने, क्षिप्-शजौ क्षिप्-यौ नुदि, क्षपि-क् ।
 शक्तौ, कुप-क् बुतौ, कुप्-यइर् कोपे, कुपि-कि स्तृतौ ॥ २२५ ॥
 कृप-ष्मड कृपायां, ड-केष्ट गत्यां, कपि-ड्डपि ।
 चाले, कृप्-कि युतौ चिन्ते, कृप्-डल्ल च कल्पने ॥ २२६ ॥
 गुप्-रक्षे, गुप-क् भासि, गुप्-ड गोपनकुत्सयोः ।
 गुप्-यइर् व्याकुलत्वे, ड-ग्लेष्ट दैन्ये, ड-गेष्ट च ॥ २२७ ॥
 केप्-वच्, चप-क्म कल्के, चप् सान्त्वे, चुप शनैर्गतौ ।
 चुलुम्प् लोपे, छपि-क् सर्पे, छुप्-शौ स्पर्शे, जप-क्म तु ॥ २२८ ॥
 जप्तौ, जप ह्रदुच्चारे, जल्प् च वाचि, टिप्-क् नुदि ।
 डिप्-शिक्क्यइर् च, डिपि-डिप्-डप्-डपि-क्डञ संहृतौ ॥ २२९ ॥
 तप्-डञ् दाहे, तप-क च, तपौ तप्-यौड् दवैश्ययोः ।
 त्रप्-ष्मिड हियि, तिप-ऊक्कड श्र्युति, तेष्ट-ड ॥ २३० ॥
 कम्पे च, तप्-कि संदीपे, तप्-न च प्रीणने, जिल्- ।
 तप्-यू च, तप्-पश् च, त्रप् तप् वधे, त्रप्-पश् क्लिशि ॥ २३१ ॥
 वधे, तुपि-क् त्वर्दने, प्राक्चतुष्को नोपधो न पित् ।
 दीपी-ड्यक्त् दीपने, जि-दप्-यूइर् हर्षगर्वयोः ॥ २३२ ॥

225. Before 225, Dv₂ ins. अथ पांताः. — ^a) Cd : 'स्वराज्यं प्राप्यस्ते भवान्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात् । — ^{cd}) Cd : कुप्-यइर् कोपे । कोपो नेत्रलौहित्यादिहेतुश्चित्तविकारः । ... 'कदाचित् कुप्यते माता नोदरस्था हरीतकी' इति तु कुप्यतीति कुप्, सा इवाचरतीति ड्ये साध्यम् ॥ — Dv₁ स्मृतौ (for स्तृतौ).

226. ^a) D₁ Dv₂ T कृपष्मड. — ^c) Cd Cal. Ed. चित्रे (for चिन्ते).

227. ^a) D₄ damaged; D₅ भाषि (for भासि). — ^b) D₂ B Cd Cal. Ed. गुपइ; D₄ damaged. — ^{cd}) D₁ om. (hapl.) ड-ग्लेष्ट दैन्ये.

228. ^{ab}) T चपक्मि (for चप-क्म). D₄ चुप् (for चप्). D₅ Dv₂ B Cd Cal. Ed. केष्टवच् (D₅ °ष्ट तु च) पक्म कल्के चप् सान्त्वे चुप् शनैर्गतौ. — ^d) T जपक्मि.

229. ^a) D₁ J₂ जल्प् (D₁ °ल्प्) (for जल्प् च). — ^{cd}) D₁ डिपडिप् (for डिपि-

डिप्). Cd : एते आत्मनेपदिन एवेत्यन्ये ।

230. ^a) Cd : तप्डञ् दाहे ।... अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये । तपक च ।... अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये ॥ — ^{cd}) D₅ त्रप्षड्मि; Cal. Ed. °षमिड्. D₁ तिपक्कइ; D₅ त्रिपऊक्कइ; B त्रिपूइ (for तिप-ऊक्कड). D₃ Dv₂ T श्र्युति; D₅ Dv₁ B Cal. Ed. श्र्युति (for श्र्युति).

231. ^d) D₁ तप् वधे. Dv₂ क्लिदि (for क्लिशि). D₁ J₂ तुप्पश् क्लिशि.

232. ^{ab}) Cv : प्राक्चतुष्को नोपधो न पित् । तुपिकः प्राक् यश्चतुष्कः स नकारोपधोऽपिच्च ज्ञेयः ॥ Cd : तुपिकः पूर्वे चत्वारो ये धातवस्ते नकारोपधा भूत्वा पकारेणो न स्युरित्यर्थः । यथा, तुन्पश् प्रीणने, तुन्प तुन्प वधे, तुन्पश् क्लिशि वधे ।... श तृति ।... तत्तुम्प । तुम्पति, तुम्पति । श, तुपति । तुतुम्प । तुपपश् तुन्पश् क्लिशि वधे इत्येताभ्यां तुम्पति तुपतीति रूपद्वयसिद्धौ तुन्प वधे इत्यस्य भ्वादौ पाठस्तु वेदे शबन्तस्य शान्तस्य चोच्चारणभेदार्थः ॥

दृप्-कि संदीपने, दृप्-श बाधने, दम्प-दिम्प-ज- ।
 डक् संघाते, धूप-क दीप्तौ, धूप तापे, पुष्प-य फुल्लने ॥ २३३ ॥
 ड-मेष्टृ गत्यां, युप्-रुप्-यइर् विमोहे, ऽथ रप् वदे ।
 ड-रेष्टृ शब्दे, लेष्टृ-ङ् च गमने, जि-लिपौ-श्पज ॥ २३४ ॥
 लेपे, लृप्-श्लृजौ छेदे, इर्-लृप्-य युपि, ऋ-लप् ।
 भाषे, व्यप्-क क्षये, विप्-क क्षेपे, ऋटुड-वेप् चले ॥ २३५ ॥
 द्वै-वपौ-ञ् मुण्डबीजोपयोः, शूर्प-क् माने, य-शप्-शपौ-ञ् ।
 क्रोशे, श्वपौ-ष्पुजि शये, छिप-ष्टेष्टृ-ड तु श्र्युति ॥ २३६ ॥
 धूप-कोच्छ्राये, धूप-यइर् च, षप् सम्बे, सादयस्यः ।
 स्तेप-क क्षेपे, लृ-सृपौ गत्यां, हेष्टृ-ड च, ह्रप्-क् ।
 भाषणे, स्युः पकारान्ताश्चतुःषष्टिस्तु धातवः ॥ २३७ ॥

ऋफ-श् दानश्लाघनिन्दाहिंसाजौ, प्-गुफ-गुन्फ-श ।
 ग्रन्थे, प्-दृफ्-दन्फ-श क्लेशे, रिफ्-शर्फे, रिफ-पश् वधे ।
 रफि रफ् वर्फ गत्यां च, तृप्पोष्टौ, दशपञ्च फाः ॥ २३८ ॥

233. ^b) D₁ बोधने (for बा°). D₅BCd Cal. Ed. दंप (for दम्प). B Cal. Ed. दिपञ्च; T दिपञ्च. — ^c) D₄Dv₁ वड संघाते; B Cal. Ed. क सं°; 1 ड सं° (for डक् सं°). — ^d) D₁ पुष्य; D_{3,4}Dv₁ पुष्प; T om. (for पुष्प-य).

234. ^b) Dv₁; T वधे (for वदे).

235. ^{cd}) D₄ विपक्षेक्षये (for व्यप-क क्षये). B Cd Cal. Ed. क्षेपे दृष्ट्वेप् चले वपौञ् (for ^d).

236. ^a) D_{1,3-5} द्वै (for द्वै). BCd Cal. Ed. द्वै मुण्डतन्तुबीजोपयोः. — ^c) D₁ क्रोषे (for क्रोशे). — ^d) D₁ श्र्युति; D₅ DvB श्रुति.

237. ^a) D₅ धूप कोच्छ्राये. — ^d) D₅ ह्रप्क् (for ह्रप्-क्). Cd: अन्तःस्थातृतीय-युक्तः । क, ह्रापयति । रेफयुक्तादिरयमित्येके । ह्रापयति । अन्तःस्थातृतीययुक्तः कण्ठ्यवर्गा-द्यादिरिति दुर्गसिंहादयः । कलापयति ॥ —

After 237, D₅ B ins. पांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति पकारांताः.

238. Before 238, Dv₂ ins. अथ फांताः. — ^{ab}) Cal. Ed. दाने. D₁T-निंदा-हिंसादौ; D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. -हिंसानिंदाजौ. — ^c) D₅ तृफ्-तृन्फ (for दृफ्-दन्फ). Cd Cal. Ed. [ड]क्लेशे (for क्लेशे). — Cd in Cal. Ed. 2 gives गुम्फति and दम्फति respectively as the forms of गुन्फ-श and दन्फ-श which are misprints. They should be गुफति and दृफति. — ^d) D₄ अर्पे (for अर्फे). Cd: अर्फौ दानश्लाघ-हिंसानिन्दायुद्धानि. — D_{1,4} रिफश्; D₅ Cd Cal. Ed. रिन्फपश् (for रिफ-पश्). — ^f) Cv: तृप्पोष्टौ । पितस्तृपः (i. e. तृप-पश् [प्राणने; 231^c]) प्रमृत्यष्टौ ये पान्तास्ते फान्ता [अपि] ज्ञेयाः । तृम्फति, [ततर्फे,] त्रोफति, तोफति, तुम्फति, [तुतोफ,] तृफति, [तृतृम्फ,] त्रुम्फति, तुम्फति, तुफति, [तृतृम्फ] ॥ — After 238, D₅ B ins. फांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति फांताः.

अर्ब हिंसे, ऽन्व च गते, ऽबि-ङ् शब्दे, कवृ-ङ् स्तुतौ ।
वर्णे, क्षीवृ-ङ् दर्पे, ङ-क्लीब्रधाष्ट्ये, कुटुम्ब-क- ॥ २३९ ॥

ङ धृत्यां, कुबि-कि स्तृत्यां, कर्ब कन्व खर्ब खन्व गन्व ।
गर्ब घन्व घर्ब चन्व चर्ब गतौ, चुबि-कि चुम्बने ॥ २४० ॥

डब्-डिबि-क् नोदे, तुबि-क्यर्दे, तर्ब तन्व नर्ब नन्व पन्व ।
पर्ब गतौ, पूर्व-क् निकेते, बर्ब बन्व मर्ब मन्व रिबि ॥ २४१ ॥

रबि गत्यां, रबि-ङ् शब्दे, लबि-ङ् संसने च, कि- ।
लुव्यर्दने, शन्व गतौ, शर्ब हिंसे च, शुल्ब-क ॥ २४२ ॥

माने सर्गे, पर्ब पन्व सर्व सन्व तु सर्पणे ।
सम्ब-साम्ब-क संबन्धे, ऽपञ्चाः पञ्चाशदन्तवाः ॥ २४३ ॥

अभि-ङ् ध्वनौ, उन्म-पुम-श् पूतौ, क्षुम्ल-ङ् संचले ।
क्षुम्-यग् च, गल्म-ङ् धृष्ट्वे, चीमृ-ङ् कथ्ये, जमि-क् नशि ॥ २४४ ॥

239. Before 239, Dv₂ ins. अथ बांताः. — ^a) Cd : अम्ब च गते । ओष्ठयवर्ग-शेषोपधः ॥ — ^b) D₁Dv₂ Cal. Ed. [S'-बिङ् शब्दे कवृङ् स्तुतौ. — After 239^b, D₁ ins. श्रीरामश्रीश. — ^c) Dv₂ om. दर्प ङ ; Dv₁ reads it on marg. — ^d) Dv₁ क्लीवृङ् (for क्लीवृ). D₁Dv₁T Cal. Ed. धाष्ट्ये (for [अ]धाष्ट्ये). T कुडुंबक.

240. For the substitution for 240^b—241^d in D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed., cf. v. l. 241. — 240^d—241^a corrupt in T. — ^d) Cd : 'प्रियामुखं किंपुरुषश्चुचुम्बे' इति तु व्यतीहारे आत्मनेपदम् ।

241. ^{ab}) D₂ तोदे (for नोदे). T तुबि-क्यर्थे. — For 240^b—241^d, D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. 2 subst.:

कर्ब कंब खर्ब खंब ।

गर्ब गंब घर्ब घंब चर्ब चंब गतौ चुबि ।

कि चुंबने डबडिबिक नोदे स्यात् तुबिकि तु ।

अर्दे तर्ब तंब नर्ब नंब पर्ब पंब गतौ ।
पूर्वक् निकेतने बर्ब बंब मर्ब मंब रिबि ।

Cal. Ed. 1, on the other hand substs.:

कर्ब गत्यां तु कम्ब च ।

खर्ब खम्ब गतौ गर्ब गम्ब गत्यां तु घर्ब च ।

घम्ब चम्ब गतौ चर्ब गतौ चुबिकि चुम्बने ।

डब्डिबिक् नोदे तुबिकि त्वर्दे तर्ब सर्पणे ।

तम्ब नम्ब गतौ नर्ब पर्ब पम्ब च पूर्वक् ।

निकेतने बर्ब बम्ब गतौ मर्ब च मम्ब रिबि ।

242. ^a) D₁ रिबि (for रबि). — ^b) D₁₋₃B श्रंसने.

243. ^{cd}) D₃T संबंधेपंच- (for 'न्धे ऽपञ्चाः). Cd : अपञ्चाः न विद्यन्ते पञ्च यत्रेति । ...पञ्चचत्वारिंशदित्यर्थः ॥ — After 243, D₅ B ins. बांतवर्गः.

244. ^a) D₁Dv₂ उं (Dv₂ उ) भपुंभश्च. — ^d) Cd : चीमृङ्...ओष्ठयवकारादिरयमित्येके ।

जमि जम् यमने, जम्-ङ जृम्मे, जम-जृमि-ङ् च, ङी- ।
 जृम् च, ङम्-ङिमि-जक् संघे, णम्-यग् हिंसे, ५थ णम्-तुम्ह-॥ २४५॥
 ङ च, तुम्-यग् च, कि-दृमी भये, शी-दृम्-कि गुम्फने ।
 दन्मु-न् दम्मे, दम्भ-दिम्भ-कङ संघाते, ५थ दिम्-दमि- ॥ २४६ ॥
 दम-क् नोदे, भर्म हिंसे, यमौ मैथुन ईरितः ।
 रमौ-ङ स्यात्तु रामस्ये, रमि-ङ् शब्दे, ङ-रेष्ट च ॥ २४७ ॥
 लमि-ङ् शब्दे, लम-ढौष्ट प्राप्ता, श्-लुभ विमोहने ।
 लुम्-येर् गाढ्ये, ङ्-वल्म भुक्तौ, शीम्-शल्म-ङ कथने ॥ २४८ ॥
 शुम्ह-ङ् दीप्तौ, शुभ-प्-शुन्म-श, पुन् च, षिन्मु च हिंसने ।
 धुम्-ङ् छमि-ङ् स्तमि-ङ् स्तम्मे, स्कमि-ङ् च, सन्मु-ङ स्मृतः ॥ २४९॥
 प्रमादे, लृ-सन्मु-ङ विश्वासे, सृन्म-सृम-स्त्रिभु ।
 हिंसे, सुन्म द्युतौ चैकोनचत्वारिंशदन्तभाः ॥ २५० ॥
 अम् गतौ भजने शब्दे, ऽम-क् रोगे, कमु-ङ स्पृहि ।
 जि-क्लम्-य-क्लमु-भिर् ग्लानौ, क्रम्-य-क्रमु गतौ, क्षम्- ॥ २५१ ॥

245. ^a) D₄Dv₂T जंभङ् (for जम्-ङ).
 — ^b) D₁ जृम (for जम). Dv₂ ङ (for
 ङ-). D₃ जृमे जम जृमिङ् (submetric).
 — ^c) T दम् (for ङम्). Dv₂ ङिमिङ्क्.
 Cd: एतौ (i. e. ङम्-ङिमि-जक्) आत्मनेपदि-
 नाविति केचित् । संघो राशीकरणम् ॥

246. ^a) Cd: किदृमी भये । कि, दर्भयति
 दर्भति ।...रामस्तु दृ भी इति धातुद्वयं मत्वा
 दारयति दरति, भाययति भयतीत्याह ॥

247. ^a) D_{3,5}T दर्भ (for भर्म).

248. ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. लमङ्घौष्ट
 (Cal. Ed. षष्ट). Cd: 'लभन्ति पुनरु-
 त्थानम्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति रमानाथः ।

249. ^a) Cd: शुम्ह.....' न शोमति
 सभामध्ये' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति रमा-
 नाथः । — Dv₂ Cal. Ed. २ शुम्प; T
 शुमौ (for शुभ-प्). D_{3,4}Dv₁ शुम्श; Cal.
 Ed. शुन्म श् (for शुन्म-श). — शुम्मति
 (from शुन्म-श) in Cal. Ed. २ is a mis-

print for शुमति. — ^b) D₃ पुम्भु; D₅
 पुन्मु (both hypermetric); B पुम्भु
 (for पुन्भु). B om. च. D₁ षि* ; D_{2,4}
 षिम् (for षिन्मु). — ^c) D₅BCd Cal. Ed.
 धुमुष्टमि (for धुम्-ङ् छमि-ङ्). Cd: ननु
 आग्नेडितानुबन्धेऽप्यत्र कथं पूर्वो ङिदिति चेत्,
 सत्यम् । अत्र इकारस्य पुनरुक्तिः पूर्वण संबन्ध-
 निषेधाथैव, ङितस्तु सर्वे, एक एवेत् पाठबलाद्
 बाध्य इतिवत् ॥

250. ^b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. स्त्रिन्म
 (for सन्म). — ^c) D₁ सुंभु; Dv₂T सुभ
 (for सुन्म). — After 250, D₅B ins.
 मांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति मांताः.

251. Before 251, Dv₂ ins. अथ
 मांताः. — ^a) D_{1,2} भोजने; D₄ भाजने.
 — ^b) D₅ reads from कङ् (in कमुकङ्)
 up to कुस्म (in 252^b) on marg. D₅Cd
 Cal. Ed. कमुकङ्; B कमुक् (for कमु-ङ).
 — ^d) Cv: कम्...कम्यति । कामति ॥ Cd:

इरभ्य मर्षे, क्षम्-जिष्ठ च, कुस्म-वड मतीक्षिते ।
 कुस्मित्यौ-गम्ल्ट गत्यां, चम्-नर् चम्-छम्-जम-जिम्-झमु ॥ २५२ ॥
 भक्षे, णमौ शब्दनत्योस्, तिम्-तीम्-य क्लेदने, तमु- ।
 इरभ्य खेदेच्छयोर्, दम्-भ्युइर् शमे, द्रम् गतौ, भ्रमिर्- ॥ २५३ ॥
 भ-भ्रम्-य-भ्रमु-जण् चाले, भाम्-ड क्रोधे, ऋ-मीम् गतौ ।
 शब्दे, यमौ-उ विरतौ, यम-क्मि परिवेषणे ॥ २५४ ॥
 तदभावे, रमु-डजौ क्रीडे, णजुटु-वमुद्विरे ।
 शमु-भिर्य शमे, शम्-डकजालोचे, श्रमु-भ्यजि- ॥ २५५ ॥
 इर् तपःखेदयोः, धीम-ष्टिम्-य क्लेदे, षम छम ।
 वैक्लव्ये, ५थ क्-साम सान्त्वे, स्यमु-ण्श ध्वनने, स्यम- ।
 डक् वितर्के, हम्म गतौ, त्रियुतास्त्रिशदन्तमाः ॥ २५६ ॥
 अय-ञ् गतौ, ईर्ष्य ईर्ष्य ईर्ष्ये, ऊयी-ड सेवने ।
 कनूयी-ङ् दुर्गन्ध आर्द्रत्वे शब्दे, क्षमायी-ङ् विधूनने ॥ २५७ ॥

क्रम्यति । गोविन्दभट्टक्रमदीश्वरौ तु दीर्घं विधाय
 क्राम्यतीत्यादितुः । तथा च

इष्यते इयनि दीर्घत्वं दाक्षिलक्षणवेदिभिः ।

तेन क्राम्यति कौमारे चानीत्यस्योपलक्षणात् ॥

...क्रामति ॥ — D₅BCd Cal. Ed. क्षमु
 (for क्षम्-).

252. D₅ reads up to कुस्म on marg.
 — ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. क्षमूङ्जिष्. — ^{cd})
 Dv₁ कुस्मित्यौ-; B कुस्मिते (for कुस्मित्यौ-).
 Cv: कुस्मित कुस्मित स्मितम् । Cd: कुस्मित-
 भीषद्धास्यम् । — D₁ गश्चामु चम (sic)
 (for गत्यां, चम्-नर् चम्). D₅BCd Cal.
 Ed. त्र (for नर्). D₃T झम् (for झमु).

253. ^a) D₁ -नित्योस्; T -सत्योस् (for
 -नित्योस्). — ^b) D₄ om. from तमु up to
 खेदे (in 253^c). — ^c) D₅ स्वेदेच्छयोर्.
 — ^d) D₅ भ्रम् (for द्रम्).

255. ^b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. उद्विरे
 (for ०रे). D₅ णज्वमद्विरे; D₄ णजम्वद्विरे;
 Dv₁ णज्वम्वमुद्विरे, — ^{cd}) D₅ Cal. Ed.
 शमुभ्यइर्; Dv₂ शमुभि (for ०भिर्-य). D₁
 शमूकञ्चाचेलोपे (corrupt); B शमूकञ्चा-
 लोचे. Cd: शमूकञ्च्...अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये ।

256. ^e) B Cd Cal. Ed. अक् (for
 डक्). Cal. Ed. हम्म, but Cd: हम्म...
 मद्रयान्तः । Cf. Ks: द्विर्बद्धो मकारः ।
 — After 256, D₅B ins. मांतवर्गः; Dv₂
 इति मांताः.

257. Before 257, Dv₂ ins. अथ
 यांताः. — ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. अयङ्; T
 अयं (for अय-ञ्). D₁ ईर्ष्ये (for ईर्ष्य).
 — ^b) Cal. Ed. ₂ ईर्षे (for ईर्ष्ये). — Cd:
 सेवनमिह 'षिक्-यु तन्तुतौ' इत्यस्य रूपम् ।
 — ^c) Cal. Ed. ₁ कुयीङ्. D₁ कनूयी
 दुर्गन्धश्चार्द्रत्वे.

चुच्ची त्वभिषवे, चीयृ-ञ् संवृत्यादानयोश्, चय-ङ् ।
 गतौ, चायृ-ञ् निशामेऽर्चै, णयृ-तय-ङ् गतिरक्षयोः ॥ २५८ ॥
 तायृ-ङ् पालनसंतत्योर्, जि-दय-ङ् ग्रहणे गतौ ।
 वधे दानेऽवने, दायृ-ञ् दाने, नय-पय-ङ् गतौ ॥ २५९ ॥
 पूयी-ङ् दुर्गन्धशीर्ण्योरो-प्यायी-ङ् वृद्धौ, मय-ङ् गतौ ।
 मव्य वन्धे, ङ्-रय वय-ङ् व्यय-ञ् गत्यां, व्यय-क् नुदि ॥ २६० ॥
 शुच्ची त्वभिषवे, षूर्क्ष ईर्ष्ये, सूक्ष्य त्वनादरे ।
 ईर्ष्ये, स्फायी-ङ् संवृद्धौ, हय हर्य क्लमे गतौ ।
 एकत्रिंशद्यकारान्ता धातवः परिकीर्तिताः ॥ २६१ ॥
 अत्र गत्यामीर्-ङ् कम्पगत्योरीर्-कि गतौ नुदि ।
 कर्- कौटिल्ये, कुर-श शब्दे, क्षर्-ज संचलने, क्षुर-श् ॥ २६२ ॥
 विलेखे खनने, कुद्रि-क् मिथ्योक्तौ, खोर्-ऋ खोटने ।
 खुर-श क्षोरच्छिदोर्, गुर-ङ्गीशि गूर-ङ्क उद्यमे ॥ २६३ ॥

258. ^a) Cd: चुच्ची...यद्वयान्तोऽय-
 मित्येके। — ^c) D₅B (by alteration)
 निशाने (for °मे). Cd: निशाम इह चाक्षुष-
 ज्ञानम्। 'तं पर्वतोपाः प्रमदाश्चवायिरे'
 (Śiśupālavadha XII 51) इति माघः।
 (The form चवायिरे has evidently
 escaped the notice of Whitney since
 in his *Roots* (P 46) he encloses
cacāya -ye in the rectangular
 bracket indicating that these forms
 are prescribed or authorized by the
 Hindu grammarians but are not
 found in the recorded use.) — ^d)
 D₁ om. तय.

259. ^a) D₃ तायृञ्. — B reads 259^{cd}
 on marg. — ^c) D₅BCd Cal. Ed.
 दायृङ् (for दायृ-ञ्).

260. ^c) Cd: मव्य...यद्वयान्तोऽयमित्येके।
 D₃ इरयूलयइवय्; D₄ T रयवयङ्; B Cd
 Cal. Ed. रयूलयवयङ् (for इ-रय.वय-ङ्).
 T व्ययङ्.

261. ^a) Dv₂ सूक्ष्यो; T शुचि. D₁
 स्यूर्क्ष्य; D₂ षूर्ष्य; D₃ सूक्ष्य (for षूर्क्ष्य).
 — ^b) Cal. Ed. ₂ ईर्ष्ये (for °र्ष्ये). Dv₁
 सूक्ष्. — ^c) Cal. Ed. ₂ ईर्ष्ये. D₁ स्पायी;
 T स्वायी (for स्फायी). Cd: स्फायीङ्...
 'स्फायन्निर्मोकसंधि-' इति गणकृतान्तिर-
 त्वादिति रमानाथः। (Cf. Siddhānta
 Kaumudī: चक्षिङ् व्यक्तायां वाचि।...
 इकारोऽनुदात्तो युजर्थः। 'विचक्षणः प्रथयन्'-
 ...ङ्कारस्तु अनुदात्तेतत्प्रयुक्तमात्मनेपदमनित्य-
 मिति ज्ञापनार्थः। तेन 'स्फायन्निर्मोकसंधि-'
 इत्यादि सिध्यति॥) — D₄ वृद्धौ तु (for
 संवृद्धौ). — After 261, D₅ B ins.
 यांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति यकारांताः.

262. Before 262, Dv₂ ins. अथ
 रांताः. — ^d) D₂ क्षुरज (for क्षर्-ज).

263. ^a) D₁ कुद्रिक्; D₃ कुंङ्क्; T
 कुद्रिक् (for कुद्रि-क्). — ^b) D₃ खोटने.
 — ^c) D₃ -क्षिदोर् (for -च्छिदोर्).

गूरी-यङ वधे गत्यां, गुद्रि-क् कुन्द्रे, घुर-श् ध्वनौ ।
 भीमार्थे, घूर्-ङयी हिंसाज्यान्योश्, चर् गमनेऽदने ॥ २६४ ॥
 आचारे, चर्-क संशीत्यसंशीत्योश्, चूर्-ङयी दहि ।
 चुर्-कि स्तेये, छूर्-शि लोपे, ज्वर्-म रोगे, ङ-जूर्-यई ॥ २६५ ॥
 ज्यानौ वधे, त्सर च्छगत्यां, जि-त्वरू-ष्मङ स्यदे ।
 तुर-यीङ हिंसे च, तुर-लिर् वेगे, तत्रि-कङ धारणे ॥ २६६ ॥
 ऋ-धोर गतिचातुर्ये, धूरी-यङ गतौ वधे ।
 पुर-शप्रगत्यां, पूरी-ङ्य प्रतौ, पूर-क् च, वभ्र तु ॥ २६७ ॥
 मभ्र गत्यां, मत्रि-कङ गुप्तोक्तौ, मुर-श् वेष्टने ।
 यत्रि-क् संकोचने, वभ्र गत्यां, श्वभ्र-क् बिले गतौ ॥ २६८ ॥
 तङ्के, शूर्-षूर्-ङयी स्तम्भे हिंसे, पुर-सुर-श् मैश्ययोः ।
 स्फुर-शि स्फूर्तौ चले, स्फर्-श् च, द्विचत्वारिंशदन्तराः ॥ २६९ ॥

264. ^a) B गूरीङ्य; T गुरीयङ. — ^b) D_{1,2}Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) T छुद्रे; D₄ कुद्रि; D₅ कुंथे; Dv₁ कुद्रे (for कुन्द्रे). — ^c) Cd: भीमो भयानकरसः तस्यार्थो निमित्तं हेतुरिति यावत् भीमार्थः । श, घुरति ... भयजनकशब्दं करोतीत्यर्थः । घुर भीमार्त-शब्दयोरिति प्राञ्चः । आर्त इति शब्दविशेषण-मिति रमानाथः । 'घुरत्यार्ते च कुरति' इति शब्दानुवृत्तौ भट्टमल्लः (1.5.6) ॥ — D₅BCd Cal. Ed. घूर्यङी (for घूर्-ङयी). — ^d) D_{1,2,4}Dv₁ -ज्वन्योश् (for -ज्यान्योश्).

265. ^a) Dv₂ om. (hapl.) संशीत्य. — ^b) D₅ -संहत्योश् (for -संशी°). D₅ चूर्ङयी; B चूर्यङी. — ^c) Cv.d: चुर्कि स्तेये । कि, चोरयति चोरति ॥ — ^d) D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. ङजूरयी.

266. ^a) D₁ यानौ; T ज्ञानौ (for ज्यानौ). — ^c) D₁ तूरीयङ; D₅BCd Cal. Ed. तूर्यङी. B corrupt from हिंसे up to धारणे (in 266^d). — D₃Dv₂ तुरलि. — ^d) Cd: तत्रिक् धारणे ।... भाषायामस्य विस्तारणे प्रायः प्रयोगः ॥

267. ^b) D₅ T धुरीयङ. D₅BCd Cal. Ed. वधे गतौ (by transp.). — ^c) D₅ Dv₁ B Cd Cal. Ed. पूरीयङ.

268. — ^b) D₁ चेष्टने (for वे°). — ^c) D₅ रभ्र (for वभ्र).

269. ^a) D₂ शंके (for तङ्के). Cd: तङ्कस्थाने तन्त्र इत्यपपाठः । — D₂ घुरङ्यी; B Cal. Ed. घूर्यङी. — ^b) D₁ हिंसे घुशि-मैश्ययोः (corrupt). — ^c) D₁₋₅ Dv B (after alteration as in text) T स्फुरश् (for स्फर्-श्). Cd: स्फर्श् च । आद्यस्वरी ।... क्रमदीश्वरोऽप्येवम् । 'स्फरणं स्फुरणे' इत्यमरोऽपि (cf. 3.2.10).... अयं पञ्चमस्वरीति भ्रमो हेरः । तथात्वे पूर्वणैवेष्ट-सिद्धावस्य वैयर्थ्यं स्यात् । न च कुटादित्वविकल्प-नार्थमस्य पाठ इति वाच्यम् । पूर्वत्रैव शि-श इत्युबन्धद्वयपाठादपि तत्सिद्धेः । एवं संख्याया अप्यसंगतिः स्यात् । यत्तु अस्मिन् सत्यपि स्फार-यतीति साधनाय यो स्फुरतेरेव उकारस्य आकार-विधानं तदस्य सर्वसमतात्वाभावात् । अत एव स्फर इत्येके इति रमानाथः ॥ — After 269, D₅B ins. रांतवर्गः; D₂ इति रांताः.

अल-ञ् वारणपर्याप्तिभूषास्विद्ध-श शये गतौ ।

इल-क् च क्षेपे, कल-ङ संख्यारुतोः, कल-किल-क् नदौ, किल-श ॥ २७० ॥

शौक्ये क्रीडे, कील बन्धे, क्षल-ज चाले चये, क्षल-क् ।

शौचे, कूल त्वावृतौ, क्षील निमेषे, कल-ङ कूजने ॥ २७१ ॥

शब्देऽशब्दे, कुल-ज बन्धुसंहत्योः, क्वेल-केल तु ।

क्षेल-खेलं चालगात्योः, खल क्षल-जार्थे, खोल खोदने ॥ २७२ ॥

गल भक्षे, गल-क्ङ च स्रावे, चल-ज् गतौ, मिच्छले, चल-ग् ।

विलासे, चल-क् भृतौ, चिल-श वासे, चेद-चेल् केलवत् ॥ २७३ ॥

चुल हावकृतौ, चिल शैथिल्ये च, जुल-क् त्विषि ।

जल-क् पिधाने, जल-ज धान्ये, जल-ज्म चलत्विषोः ॥ २७४ ॥

टल-टल-ज् विप्लवे, णील वर्णे, श-णिद्ध गहने, गल-ज् ।

गन्धे, तुल-क्युन्मितौ, तिल तिल गतौ, तिल-कश स्निहि ॥ २७५ ॥

270. ^b) D₄ भूषासुस्तिशये गतौ (sic). — ^c) D₁ इलक्; D₅ इलक् च; B इल च; Cal. Ed. इलक् च (I). — ^d) D₁ कालकिलक् नदौ श (corrupt).

271. ^a) D₅ शौक्ये क्रील बन्धे (corrupt). — ^d) Cal. Ed. शौचे कूल त्वावृतौ क्षील निमेषे इ कल कूजने.

272. ^a) D₁ कुज (corrupt); T Cal. Ed. कुलज् (for कुल-ज). D₅ T बंध- (for बन्ध-). Cd: संहती राशीकरणम् । केचित्तु संहतिस्थाने संख्यां पठित्वा कोलति कुम्भान् कुलालः, गण गतीत्यर्थे इत्याहुः । संस्थानं पठित्वा संस्थानमुचय इति रामः । अन्ये तु बन्धुषु ज्ञातिषु वर्तमानोऽयमन्यत्रास्य न प्रयोगः गडि गण्डे इतिवदित्याहुः ॥ — ^c) D₅ BCd क्षेल; T क्षिल (for क्षल). Cd: तृतीयो वकार-युक्तश्चादिः । — ^d) D₁ क्षेल्वार्थे (for क्षल-जार्थे). Cd: क्षल्वार्थश्चालचयौ । चालक्षेह स्खलनम् । खलति खलो धर्मात् ॥

273. ^a) D₅ B श्रवे. — ^b) D₅ चलजम गतौ चलश्च. Cd: 'मिच्छले' इति वक्ष्यमाणं न पठित्वा अमुमेव मानुबन्धं भ्रान्ताः पठन्ति, तद्वेयम् । तेनास्य चालयति हस्तिनं यन्ता ।

'चलमानोऽनिलः' इत्यत्र ताच्छील्ये शतुः शानः ॥

— ^c) B Cal. Ed. कचल; T चल (for चल-क्). Cd: दन्त्यवकारादिरयमिति दुर्गसिंह-जैमरौ । — D₅ D₂ (Comm. as in text) Cv (as in D₁ only) भृतौ; T भृतौ (for भृतौ). — ^d) D₁ B चेल्; D₄ चेल्; T चेल्य (for चेल्). Cd: लट्प्रयान्तः ।

274. ^a) T भावकृतौ. — ^b) D₅ ज्वलक्; T जलक् (for जुल-क्). B Cd (gloss: चूर्णीकरणे) Cal. Ed. पिषि (for त्विषि). — ^c) D₁ पिधान्ये; T विधाने (for पि°). — ^d) D₄ *ने; D₅ D₁ B T Cd Cal. Ed. धान्ये (for धान्ये). Cv (as in D₂ only): धान्यं धनत्वम् ॥ Cd: धीयते जीवोऽ-नेनेति धानं, तस्य भावो धान्यं, जीवनोपयोगि-क्रिया । जलति लोकान् जलं, जीवयतीत्यर्थः । धीयते आच्छाद्यतेऽनेनेति धानं तस्य भावो धान्यमाच्छादनक्रिया । जलति जालेन मत्स्यान् जालिक इति वा । गोविन्दभट्टस्तु धनस्य भावो धान्यं समृद्धिः । जलति धनी समृद्धः स्यादित्यर्थे इत्याह ॥

275. ^a) D₅ BCd Cal. Ed. टल टलज् (Cal. Ed. °लज) विप्लवे णील; T ज्वल

तूळ-कड पूरणे, तुळ निष्कर्षे, तळ-कि प्रतिष्ठितौ ।
 दुळ-कोल्लेपे, दळ-मि मेदे, दळ-क् मेदे, ५थ पाळ-पळ-क् ॥ २७६ ॥
 रक्षे, पळ-ज् पळ गतौ, पेळ चाले च, पिळ-क् नुदि ।
 पीळ रोधे, पुळ-श् पुळ-ज महत्त्वे, पुळ-क उच्छ्रितौ ॥ २७७ ॥
 पूळ-कि स्यात् संहतौ, फुळ विकासे, जि-फला मिदि ।
 फळ निष्पत्तौ, फळ-ज गतौ, फेळ च, क्-बळ-म जीवने ॥ २७८ ॥
 बळ-ज् धान्यावरोधे च, बळ-ड दाने वधे, बळ-क्- ।
 ड च नीरूपणे, बिळ-कश् भेदने, बुळ-क मज्जने ॥ २७९ ॥
 भळ-ड भळ-डक् मिल-क् बादिवद्, भळ-ड तु भळ-डवत् ।
 मळ-मळ-ङ् धृतौ, मीळ निमेषे, मिळ-राज श्लिषि ॥ २८० ॥
 मुळ-मूळ-क रोहणे, मूळ-न् प्रतिष्ठायां, लळ-कड तु ।
 ईप्सायां, वेळ-वेळ-वेह् चळने, वळ-मि-वळ-ड ॥ २८१ ॥
 स्तृतौ, विल-श् च, शल-ड चळने च, शळ-न् गतौ ।
 शळ-डक् श्लाघे, शल श्ल श्ल वेगे, ङ्-शाल् कथने ॥ २८२ ॥

ज्वलज् वल्° — ^b) Dv₂ ग्रहणे (for गहने).
 — ^c) D₃ वंधे; D₄ वधे; Dv₁ वधे; B T
 Cd Cal. Ed. वंधे (for गन्धे). Cd: गन्धे
 इति केचित् । गन्धोऽदर्शनमिति गोविन्दमहः ॥

276. ^a) Cal. Ed. तूळ कड (for तूळ-
 कड). D₃BCd Cal. Ed. तूळक् निष्कर्षे; T
 तूळकिष्कर्षे. — ^d) Cv: पाळपळक्...हस्व-
 दीर्घपाठ इदित्ववत् णिजनित्यत्वं बोधयति । तेन
 पलति पालतात्यादि सिद्धम् ॥

277. ^c) D₁₋₃ Cal. Ed. पुलश् (for
 पुल-श्).

278. ^a) D₂ पुत्कि; D₄ पुत्कि (for
 पूळ-कि). — ^b) D_{1-3.5} (before altera-
 tion as in text) Dv विकासे. Cd:
 विकास इति कसज गताविति दन्त्यान्तस्य घञि
 रूपम्, विपूर्वत्वेन विकसनमित्यर्थः । — ^d)
 D₁ corrupt.

279. ^b) D₄ om. वधे. Cal. Ed. ङ्
 बळक् (for बळ-क्). — ^c) D_{3.5} Dv₂BT

Cd निरूपणे. Cal. Ed. च निरूपे बिल कश्.
 — ^d) Cd: बुळक...। तालव्यवर्गादिरयमिति
 केचित् । चोलः बल्लम् । 'निजां वीणां वाणी
 निचुलयति चोलेन निभृतम्' (Saundarya-
 lahari 66) इति शंकराचार्यः ।...तालव्य-
 वर्गाद्यादिपक्षे उच्छ्रयेऽप्ययम् ॥

280. ^{ab}) Cal. Ed. भळङ् (for भळ-ड).
 Dv₂BCd Cal. Ed. भळकड (for भळ-डक्).
 D₁Dv₂ Cal. Ed. मिलक्. Cv: बादिवदिति
 क्रमात् दाने वधे, नीरूपणे, भेदे च । — D₁₋₂ T
 बळडवत्; Dv₂ मळङ्°.

281. ^a) D₃BCd Cal. Ed. रोपणे; T
 मूळने (for रोहणे). Cd: रोपणमारोपणम् ।
 गोविन्दमहस्तु रोहणे इति पठित्वा रोहणं जन्मेति
 व्याख्यातिः ॥ — Cd: मूळञ्...अयं परस्मैपदीति
 केचित् । — ^c) D₃ लिप्सायां (for ईप्सायां).
 — ^d) D₃Cd Cal. Ed. चाले वलमि वल्लङ्.

282. ^a) T स्तृतौ (for स्तृतौ). — ^c)
 D₃ शलङ्क; B *क्ङ.

शिल-शुञ्छे, जि-शील स्यात् समाधौ, श्मील निमेषणे ।
 शूल रुजायां, शेल-षेल केलवत्, षल-ज स्थितौ, षिल-श ॥ २८३ ॥
 उञ्छे, षल सल गतौ, स्थल-ज स्थाने, स्वल-मि चये चले ।
 स्फुल-शि स्फूर्तौ च, स्फल-श चाले च, स्मील निमेषणे ॥ २८४ ॥
 सेल क्वेले, हल-हल-म चाले, हुल-ज हतौ छदे ।
 हिल-श हावकृतौ, हल-ज विलेखे, ला नवतिस्त्रिभिः ॥ २८५ ॥

अव रक्षे गतौ कान्तौ प्रीतौ द्युतौ श्रुतौ ।
 प्राप्तौ श्लेषेऽर्थने वेशे भागे वृद्धौ प्रहे वधे ॥ २८६ ॥
 स्वाम्यर्थेऽवगमे कामे कृतौ, अर्व वधे, इवि ।
 व्याप्तिप्रीणनयोरुर्वी हिंसे, न्-कृवि कृतौ च, ड- ॥ २८७ ॥
 केवृ सेवे, कर्व दपे, क्लव-ग्मड भये, क्षिव ।
 क्षिव-यु क्षीव निरासे, क्षीव्-कव-क्लीवृ-ड बान्तवत् ॥ २८८ ॥

283. ^a) D₁₋₄ खेलृ (for षेलृ). — ^d) D₄T छल्ल (for छल्ल-ज). D₄ खिलश् (for षि°). D₅BCd Cal. Ed. केलवत् छलज स्थितौ.

284. ^a) D₁ om. ल गतौ. D₅BCd Cal. Ed. षिलशुञ्छे ष(D₅ स)ल गतौ स्थलज. — ^b) D₅ वधे; B चले; T भये (for चये). B चये (for चले). — ^c) D₁₋₅ स्फलशि (for स्फु°). D₁ स्फूर्तौ. D₂₋₅ DvB (after alteration as in text) T स्फुलश. Cd: स्फलश चाले च । आद्यस्वरी । स्फलती स्फलन्तां ।...अयमपि पञ्चमस्वरीति बहूनां भ्रमः । तथात्वे काव्यकामधेनौ स्फलती स्फलन्तांत्युदाहरणं न संगच्छते । न च तत्रापि पञ्चमस्वर एवेति वाच्यम् । तर्हि गुणस्थानिनां पुलनिप्रभूर्तानामिव तिन्नादिरेवोदाहृतमुचितत्वात् । यत्तु सत्यप्यस्मिन् स्फुल्लोरेव घञि स्फाल इति निपातनं तत् स्फोल इत्यनिष्टपदानिवारणार्थम् । अस्य सर्वसमतत्वाभावाच्च । अत एव स्फल इत्येके इति रमानाथः ॥ — ^d) D₂₋₄ Dv₁ T निर्मालने (for निमेषणे).

285. ^a) D₅ केले (for क्वेले). — ^b) D₁ हुतौ; Dv₁ T गतौ (for हतौ). D₁ Dv₁

छिदे; D₂₋₄ Cd Cal. Ed. छदि; D₅B छिदि; T चद (corrupt) (for छदे). — ^c) D₅₋₅BCd Cal. Ed. हिलश्. — ^d) B लांता (hypermetric) (for ला). Cd: ला नवतिस्त्रिभिः । अत्र संख्यायामेको नास्तीति चिन्त्यम् ॥ — After 285, D₅B ins. लांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति लकारांताः.

286. Before 286, Dv₂ ins. अथ वांताः. — ^a) Cd क्षेपे (for रक्षे). D₅ कांते (for कान्तौ). ^b) Dv₂ प्रीतौ द्युतौ द्युतौ स्तुतौ. — ^d) Cd Cal. Ed. भावे (for भागे).

287. ^a) B (inf. lin.) Cd Cal. Ed. सामर्थ्ये (for स्वाम्यर्थे). Dv₂ वग्मे; T [s]-पगमे (for अवगमे). D₅ om. कामे. — ^b) B Cd (as in Cal. Ed.) Cal. Ed. द्युतौ (for कृतौ). Cd: ऊतविंशतिरर्थाः । रक्षणे प्रसिद्धोऽयम् । प्रीतौ तु 'न सामवति सद्दीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनो' इति रघुः (1.65) । केचित्तु ग्रहणस्थाने दहनं पठन्ति ॥ — ^d) D₁ om. (hapl.) कृवि. D₅ क्वनि (for न्-कृवि).

288. ^b) Dv₂ वधे (for भये). D₅DvT क्षिवु. — ^c) D₅ क्षिवा; T क्षिव (for क्षिब्

खव्-ग खव्वत्, खर्व गर्वे, खेव्-गेव्-ग्लेव्-ङ सेव, ई- ।
 गुर्वुद्यमे, गर्व मदे, चीव्-ञ ग्रहसंवृतौ ॥ २८९ ॥
 चीव-क् दीप्तौ, चर्व-क् ति भक्षे, जुर्वी वधे, जिवि ।
 प्रीणने, जीव-ञ्च प्राणे, णिवि सेके, ऽथ णीव तु ॥ २९० ॥
 स्थौल्ये, तीव च, तुर्वी तु हिंसे, तेव्-ङ देवने ।
 धुर्व-दुर्वी वधे, दिव्-यु जिगीषेच्छापणिद्युतौ ॥ २९१ ॥
 क्रीडागत्योर्, दिवि प्रीतौ, दिव-क्ङ परिकूजने ।
 क-दिवर्दे, देव्-ङ तु देवने, दव्-धवि व्रजे ॥ २९२ ॥
 धिवि-न् प्रीतौ गतौ, धुर्वी हिंसे, धाव्-व् जवे मृजि ।
 पव्-ङ गत्यां, प्लेव-पेव्-ङ सेवे, पिवि सेचने ॥ २९३ ॥
 पीव स्थौल्ये, पर्व पुर्व पूतौ, पूर्व-क् निकेतने ।
 भर्व हिंसे, मीव पीवे, मर्व पूतौ गतौ, भिवि ॥ २९४ ॥
 सेके, मुर्वी मव नहे, मेव-म्लेव्-ङ सेवने ।
 रीव्-व् चीवे, रेव्-ङ तु प्लुतौ, रव्-रिवि च व्रजे ॥ २९५ ॥
 शव् विकारे च, शर्व हिंसे, भिव्-यु तन्तुतौ, छिवु ।
 छिव्-य छीव निरासे, ऽथ स्यात् पेव्-ङञ सेवने ॥ २९६ ॥

यु). D₄ क्षातु; T क्षिव (for क्षीव). D₅ निवासे (for निरासे). — ^d) Cd: बान्त-वदिति क्षीवृङ् दर्पे; कवृङ् स्तुतौ वर्णे, क्लीवृङ् अधाष्टर्थे इत्यर्थः ।

289. ^a) Cd: खव्...खौनाति ।...केचित्तु प्वादित्वात् ह्रस्वे खनातीत्याहुः । धातुपारायणिकास्तु खनातीत्याहुः । Cf. Dhātupradīpa (P. 130): खच भूतप्रादुर्भावे ।...खव इत्येके । खौनाति ।...खु इति केचित् । खनाति ॥ — ^b) D₄ T खेव्ग्लेव्गेव्ङ सेवने. — ^c) D₅ गुर्वुद्यमे. D₁ Cv (as in Dv₂) दर्पे (for मदे). — ^d) D₅ B चीवृङ्. Dv₁ ग्रहसंवृतौ.

290. ^a) D₃ चीवृक् (for चीव-क्). — ^d) D₅ B निवि (for णिवि). B Cal. Ed. नीव.

291. ^b) Cd: देवनमिह क्रीडा ।...देवनमिह रोदनमिति भङ्गमल्लः (cf. Ākhyāta-

candrikā 1.3.17). — ^c) D₄ om. (hapl.) from धुर्व up to देवने (in 292^d).

292. D₄ om. up to देवने (cf. v. 1. 291). — ^a) Dv₁ om. क्रीडागत्यो. — ^c) Cd: अर्द इह पीडनमिति मैत्रेयः (But the Dhātupradīpa simply says: दिवु अर्दने । देवयति शत्रून् ।) । याचनं गमनं वेति रमानाथः ॥

293. ^a) Dv₂ om. गतौ. — ^b) Cd: धातुव्...अस्य जवे निष्ठायामप्रयोगः । धौतं वासः ॥ — ^c) D₅ BCd. Cal. Ed. प्लवङ्; Dv₂ T पवङ् (for पव्-ङ). D₄ प्लवे; T प्लव (for प्लेव).

294. ^a) D₅ Dv₁ B पूर्व (for पुर्व). Cd: पुर्व...पञ्चमस्वरी ।...पुर्वति ॥

296. ^b) B छिव (for छिवु). — ^c) D₄ Dv₂ B छिवयु (for छिव्-य). D₅ छिव;

षान्त्व-सान्त्व-क् सामयोगे, खिक्-यु शोषे गतौ, ञङ्- ।

सेवृ सेवे, हिवि प्रीतौ, वान्ता इत्यष्टषष्टिधा ॥ २९७ ॥

अशू-ङ् न व्यातिसंहत्योरश-र् भोजन, ईश-लङ् ।

ऐश्वर्ये, कश शब्दे, यु-काशृ-काश-ङ् द्युतौ, कुशि- ॥ २९८ ॥

कि च, कुश्र-येर् श्लिषि, कुश्र-जौ रोदे द्यूतौ, कृशिरू-य तु ।

काश्ये, क्लेश-ङ वदे, क्लिश्र-युजङ् चोपतपे, क्लिशू-र् ॥ २९९ ॥

विवाधे, णश्र-ल्यू नाशे, णिश शीले, दशि-क् त्विषि ।

दशि-क्ङ दशे, दन्शौ च दशने, दाश्र-न् हिंसने ॥ ३०० ॥

दाश्र-ङ्क दाने, दाश्र-न् च, दिश-न्शौ चाय इरू-दशौ ।

प्रेक्षे, धूश-क् कान्तिवृत्तौ, पिश-शपावये, पश-न् ॥ ३०१ ॥

T द्वेव (for द्वीव). — ^d) D₂-4Dv ञङ् (by transp.). Cd: षेवृङ्ज सेवने । ...सेवनमाराधनमुपभोग आश्रयणं च ।...अन्ये त्वस्मात् परस्मैपदमन्यमानाः 'नीचं समृद्धमपि सेवति नीच एव,' 'स्वाधीने विभवेऽप्यहो नरपतिं सेवन्ति किं मानिनः' इत्यादौ गणकृतानित्यत्वमाहुः ॥

297. ^d) D₃Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) B.Cd Cal. Ed. -षष्टिकाः (for °धा). — After 297, D₅B ins. वांतवर्गः ; Dv₂ इति वांताः.

298. Before 298, Dv₂ ins. अथ शांताः. — ^b) D₅Dv₂B Cd Cal. Ed. ईशलङ्. — ^d) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. काश (for काशृ). D₄, B Cd Cal. Ed. काशङ्; Dv T काशङ् (for काश-ङ्).

299. ^c) B कार्षे (for काश्ये). D₁-3 Dv₂ क्लिश्र (for क्लेश). D₅ BT Cd Cal. Ed. वधे (for वदे). Cd: घातुप्रदीपे तु क्लेष (Ed. क्लेश) व्यक्तायां वाचीति मूर्धन्यान्तो दृश्यते । — D₅ Cd क्लिश्रयुञ्ङ्; B Cal. Ed. इक्लिश्रयुञ्ङ्. — ^d) D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. चोपतापे क्लिश्रा तु.

300. ^a) D₅ जिरोषे (for विवाधे). Cd: णशल्यू नाशे । नाशो दर्शनाभाव इति प्राज्ञः ;

लुक्त्वा (v. 1. क्का)यनमिति सर्वस्वम् । लृ, अनेशत् अनशत् ॥ Though Cv here gives only अनशत् as an instance of the aorist, Vopadeva in Mugdhabodha (XI 5) expressly allows the forms with नेश as the stem. Such forms, which are mainly vedic, are found, albeit vary rarely in the classical literature also, e. g. Naisadha 14.56. — ^b) D₅ णिश्रय ; B णिशि (for णिश). T शिवे (for शीले). — ^c) D₄ दभे ; D₅ दर्पे ; T दंशे (for दर्शे). D₃ दशिकृङ् दशने दंशौ. — ^d) D₄ दसने ; Dv₁BCd दंशने. Cd: दंशनमित्यनुस्वारयुक्तम् । अन्ये तु अनुस्वारहीनं पाठित्वा तच्चिदंशादनटि नकारलोप इत्याहुः । — D₁ दाश ; D₄ दाश्च ; T दाश्र (for दाश्र-न्). D₅ च दंशे दाश्र हिंसने ; Cal. Ed. दंशे दाश्र न हिं.

301. ^a) D₅ Dv₁BCd Cal. Ed. दाश्रक्ङ. — ^b) D₅ BCd Cal. Ed. दिशौ- (D₅ °ल्लौ) अशौचे ; T दिशङ्ङशौचे (for दिश-अशौ च). Cv: चकाराहाने ॥ Cd: ओच इति उचिर्यं समवायन इत्यस्यालि रूपम् । घातूनामनेकार्थत्वादोच इह दानमाज्ञापनं वा (1) । ...कथनेऽप्यसम् ॥ — D₅ om. ; T च (for [अ]थ).

बाधे ग्रन्थे, पश-क् बन्धे, भृश-भ्रन्तिश्-खधःपते ।

ल-भ्रन्त्यु-ङ् भ्रश्-यु च, भ्राश्-य-भ्राश्-ङ्गण्टु तु भासि, तौ ॥ ३०२ ॥

रलौ, मश् मिश् ध्वनौ कोपे, मृश-शौ मृशि, रुश्-रिशौ-श् ।

हिंसे, लश-क् शिल्पयोगे, शौ-लिश् गत्यां, ड-लिश्-यञौ ॥ ३०३ ॥

तौच्छये, वृशिर्-य वृत्यां, शौ-विश् प्रवेशे, ड-वाश्-यक्त ।

शब्दे, लु-वश् स्पृहि, शश प्लवने, स्पृश-शौ स्पृशि ॥ ३०४ ॥

स्पर्श-कड प्रहणे श्लेघे, स्पर्श-ज ग्रन्थबाधयोः ।

शकारान्ता नवत्रिंशदिह धातव ईरिताः ॥ ३०५ ॥

अक्ष-नक्ष व्याप्तिसंहत्योरष-न् दीप्तौ ग्रहे गतौ ।

इष्-गामीक्षणे, इषु-श् वाञ्छे, इष्-य सर्पण, ईष-ड ॥ ३०६ ॥

दानेक्षहिंसे चेजुञ्छे, ईक्ष-ङ् दर्शने, उक्ष वृषि ।

उषूष वधे दह्यूष रोगे, ऋक्ष-न् वध, ऋषी-श् गतौ ॥ ३०७ ॥

एषु-ङ् च, कष वधे, कुष्-ग निष्कर्षे, काक्षि काङ्क्षणे ।

कृषौ त्वाकृषि, कृष्-शौन् च विलेखे, खष वधे, ऽथ गोष्- ॥ ३०८ ॥

302. ^a) Cd: ग्रन्थस्थाने स्पर्शं पठन्ति केचित् । — ^b) D₄ Dv T भृशभ्रंशिर्यु अघःपते । — ^c) D₂ लभ्रशुङ्; D₄ लभ्रंशुङ् । — ^d) D₄ इण्टु; D₅ ण्टुङ्; Dv इण्टु (for इण्टु). BCd Cal. Ed. भ्राशृण्टुङ् भासि तौ रलौ (Cal. Ed. नौ).

303. ^a) D₅ रनौ; T रतौ. B Cd Cal. Ed. मश् मिश् तु ध्वनौ कोपे. — ^b) D₅ मृशशौ मृषि वृशिश् रिशौ. Cd: मृषि इति तालव्यान्तस्यैव रूपं, तेनानिर्दिष्टत्वात् स्पर्शनं प्रणिधानं च तस्यार्थः । ...मृषीति मूर्धन्यान्तपाठोऽहयः, तर्हि क्षमैवार्थः स्यात् ॥

304. D₄ om. up to वृत्यां. — ^c) D₃ कुशब्दे (for शब्दे). Cd: शब्द इह तिरश्चा-मेव । — D₄₋₅ Dv₁ BT Cd Cal. Ed. वश्लु (for लु-वश्). Cd: शश...दन्त्यान्तो-ऽयमिदमेकः । — ^d) D₅ प्लावने. D₅ om. (hapl.) स्पृशशौ.

कवि. ४

305. ^a) D₃ स्पर्शङ्क; D₅ स्पृशिक्क (corrupt); T स्पृशक्क; Cal. Ed. स्पर्शक्क. — ^b) Cd: केचिद् ग्रन्थस्थाने स्पर्शं पठन्ति । — After 305, D₅B ins. शातवर्गः; Dv₂ इति शाताः.

306. Before 306, Dv₂ ins. अथ पांताः. — ^a) D₁ अक्षक्षु; D₅ अक्षनक्षु; B अक्षन्.

307. ^b) Cd: 'निरीक्षिष्यामि यन्मुनीन्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति रमानाथः । — ^c) Cv: उषूष...उष्टः उषितः इति भेदः ॥ Cd: द्वौ हस्वादी । ...पूर्वस्य क्वावेदत्वात् 'नेम डीथी...' (Mugdh. XXVI 107) इत्यादिना निष्ठायां उष्टः, शेषस्य उषित इति भेदः ॥ — ^d) B Cd Cal. Ed. ऋक्षरन्. D₅ Cd वधे.

308. ^a) Cd: कष वधे । कषति । अयमु-मयपदीति चतुर्भुजजुमरौ । रामरमानाथौ तु इमं

ग्लेष-ङ्ङन्वेषे, ऽथ घृषु संघर्षे, घृष-किङ् हुतौ ।

विशब्द, आङः सततक्रन्दे, इर-घृष रवे, घृषि-ङ् ॥ ३०९ ॥

धूशे, घषि-ङ् क्षरे, चूष पाने, चक्ष-लङ् वदे, चष-ञ् ।

भक्षे, ऽथ चष वधे, छष-ञ् जष जूष च, गङ्गीजि-जुष मुदि ॥ ३१० ॥

सेवे, कि-जुष तर्कतृप्योर्, जिषु सेके, ऽथ जेषु-ङ् ।

गत्यां, जक्षि-म्ङ् दाने च, जक्ष-क्षुष् भक्षहासयोः ॥ ३११ ॥

झष-ञ् ग्रहे पिधाने, झष वधे, णेषु-ङ् णक्ष व्रजे ।

णिषु सेके, णिक्ष चुम्बे, तृष तुष्टौ, तुष्ट-यौजि च ॥ ३१२ ॥

त्विषौ-ञ् भासे, ऽवान् निरासे दाने चेरयजि-तृष तृषि ।

तृक्षित्यां, त्वक्ष त्वचि ग्राहे, त्वक्ष कार्ष्णे, ऽथ ताववौ ॥ ३१३ ॥

तक्ष-न् तक्षे, इ-दीक्ष मौण्डयेज्याज्योऽर्थे, दक्ष-ङ् स्यदे ।

वृद्धौ, दक्ष-मङ् हन्त्यर्थे, इर-दुष्-यौ वैकृते, ल-द्विषौ-ञ् ॥ ३१४ ॥

परस्मैपदिनं मत्वा उभयपदिनं तालव्यान्तमन्यं मन्येते ॥ — ^b) Cd : निष्कर्ष इयत्तापरिच्छेदः । ...अन्तःप्रकाशनमिति गोविन्दभट्टः ॥ — ^{D₅} reads from काशि up to संघर्षे (in 309^b) on marg. — ^c) ^{D₁₋₃} ^{Dv₂} कृषौ च कृ- (^{Dv₁} चाकृ)षि. Cv (as in ^{Dv₂} only) : अ, कर्षति कर्षते । चकारात् काक्षे ॥

309. ^{D₅} reads up to संघर्षे on marg. — ^b) ^{D₁₋₃} हुतौ; ^{D₅} BCd Cal. Ed. हुतौ (for हुतौ). — ^{cd}) Cv : विशब्दः स्वाभिप्रायाविष्करणम् ॥ Cd : आविष्करणं कथनं नानाशब्दकरणं वा । — ^{D₂} सततं क्रंदः; ^{D₃} ताक्रंद (for ताक्रन्दे). Cd Cal. Ed. वधे (for रवे).

310. ^a) ^{Dv₂} (Comm. as in text) धूषे (for धूशे). ^{Dv₁} घृषिङ्. — ^b) T वधे (for वदे). — ^{cd}) ^{D₅} BCd Cal. Ed. छष-जषजूषञ् (for छष-ञ् जष जूष). Cd : आद्यः (i. e. छष) कैश्चिन्न मन्यते । अन्यौ (i. e. जष जूष) परस्मैपदिनावित्यन्ये ॥ — ^{D₄} T मदि (for मुदि).

311. ^a) ^{D₃₋₄} ^{Dv₁} T तृषिङ्म.

312. ^a) ^{D₁} जषञ्; ^{D₄} कषञ् (for झष-ञ्). Cd : झषञ्...सप्तमस्वरादिरयमिति पूर्ण-चन्द्रत्रिलोचनरामाः । अर्षति अर्षते ॥ — Cal. Ed. सपिधाने. Cd : झष वधे । आद्यस्वरी । झषति । षष्ठस्वरी चायमिति केचित् । झषति ॥ — ^c) ^{D₁} णिक्षि; T णिक्षु (for णिक्ष). — ^d) ^{D₅} T तृष (for तृष).

313. ^a) ^{D₄} अवाङ् (for अवान्). ^{D₃} निराशे; ^{D₅} BCd Cal. Ed. निवासे (for निरासे). — ^c) ^{D₁} तृष क्षित्यां; ^{D₃} तृक्षित्यां; ^{Dv₁} तृक्ष क्षित्यां; ^{Dv₂} तृक्षीत्यां; T तृक्ष गत्यां (for तृक्षित्यां). Cd : इत्यां गतौ । — ^{D₃} ^{Dv₂} Cd Cal. Ed. त्वक्ष त्वचौ ग्राहे; ^{D₄} (by alteration) B त्वक्ष संवृत्यां (for त्वक्ष त्वचि ग्राहे). — ^d) ^{D₂₋₄} ^{Dv₁} B त्वक्ष. ^{D₁} कार्ष्णे. Cd : ताववौ । तौ एतौ (i. e. त्वक्ष and त्वक्ष) अबौ वकाररहितौ च स्याताम् ॥

314. ^{ab}) ^{D₄} तक्षौङ् त्वक्षे (for तक्ष-न् तक्षे). ^{D₃} मौण्डये याज्येर्थे; Cal. Ed. मौण्डे-ज्याज्योऽर्थे. Cd : ज्योर्थो नियमव्रतादेशोप-नीतयः । — ^c) ^{D₁} दक्षमङ्; ^{Dv₁} *दक्षमङ्. Cd : हन्त्यर्थे गतिवधयोः । — ^d) ^{D₃} वैकृते; ^{D₄} विकृतौ.

वैरे, द्राक्ष-ध्वाक्ष-ध्राक्ष काङ्क्षे घोरस्ते, धृष-ङ् ।
 क शक्तिबन्धे, जि-धृषा-न् प्रागल्भ्ये, धृषु संहतौ ॥ ३१५ ॥
 हिंसे, धृषा-कि त्वमर्षे, धूष-क धूशे, लि-धिषू रवे ।
 धिक्ष-धुक्ष-ङ् संदीपे क्लेशे जीवे, पुष-ग् पुष ॥ ३१६ ॥
 पुष्टौ, ल-पुष्-यौ च, पुष्-क धृतौ, धौ-पिषू चूर्णने ।
 पष्-क बन्धे, पष-ञ् बाधे ग्रन्थे, पक्ष-क् परिग्रहे ॥ ३१७ ॥
 पर्ष-ङ् स्नेहे, प्रुष-ग् सेकपूर्वोश्च, प्रुषु दह्यम् ।
 रलौ, प्लुष-यल च, प्युष-येर् भागे च, प्युष-कुत्सुजि ॥ ३१८ ॥
 पृषु सेके, पूष वृद्धौ, प्लक्ष-भ्लक्ष-ञ भक्षणे ।
 भक्ष-क् च, मिक्ष-ङ् लामार्थालाभोक्तिक्लिशि, भाष्-ङ्कृ ॥ ३१९ ॥
 वाचि, भेषृ-ञ् चले, भेषृ-ञ् च भये, भूष-कि भूषणे ।
 भष् बुक्के पिशुनोक्तौ, भष् मुष् वधे, मुष्-यद् छिदि ॥ ३२० ॥
 मुष्-ग मूष लुण्ठने, मिष्-श स्पर्धे, मिष्-मृषु सेचने ।
 मृष्-क क्षान्तौ, मृष्-ङ्वु च, मृष्-यञ् च, क-म्रक्ष म्रक्षणे ॥ ३२१ ॥

315. ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. ध्वाक्ष ; Dv₂ T ध्राक्ष (for ध्वाक्ष). Dv₂ T ध्वाक्ष (for ध्राक्ष). Cd: आद्यन्तौ रेफयुक्तादौ, मध्यम ओष्ठयवर्गशेषयुक्तादिः । — ^b) T घोरस्ते। Cd: घोरस्तमिह तिरश्चामेव घोर-शब्दः । — B Cd Cal. Ed. धृषक् (for धृष-ङ्). — ^c) B Cd Cal. Ed. ङ (for क).

316. ^e) B transp. धिक्ष and धुक्ष. — ^d) Dv₂ पुषु (for पुष).

317. ^a) D₃ पुष; D₅Dv₁ T.Cal. Ed. पुषक् (for पुष्-क). — ^c) Dv₁ Cd Cal. Ed. पषक् (for पष्-क). Cd: पषक्...ताल-व्यान्त एवायमिति बहवः । दन्त्यान्त इति केचित् । मूर्धन्यान्तपाठस्तु केषांचिदनुरोधाय ॥ — Dv₂ reads पषञ् बाधे twice.

318. ^a) D₁ Dv₁ पृषङ्. Cd: स्पर्ष इति चतुर्भुजः । — D_{1,4} Dv₁ मुष्ग. B सेके. — ^c) Cv: रलौ, रस्थाने लो ययोस्ती ॥ Cd: अमू एतौ (i. e. मुष-ग् and मुषु), रलौ च

स्याताम् । रेफस्थाने अन्तस्थात्तृतीयो ययोस्ती रलौ । यथा, प्लुषग् सेकपूर्वोश्च, प्लुषु दहि ॥ — T प्लुष्येर् (for प्युष-येर्).

319. ^a) D₄ मुषु; T वृ(१५)ष (for पृषु). — ^b) D_{1,2} Dv₂ मक्ष (for प्लक्ष). — ^{cd}) D₂ लामार्थलोभोक्ति-; D_{3,5} लामार्थे लो^०; D₄ लामार्थे भो(रलो)भोक्ति-; B Cd Cal. Ed. लामार्थलो^०; T लामार्था-मासोक्तौ (sic) (for लामार्थालाभोक्ति-). Cv: अर्थ्य याचजा ॥ Cd: अर्थो याचनम् । लोभादुक्तिर्लोभोक्तिः ॥

320. ^e) D₁ बुक्के. Cd: बुक्कः कुक्कु-रादिकर्तृकशब्दः ।...भस्तेने इति प्राश्नः ॥

321. D₁ om. 321. — ^a) D₅ Cal. Ed. मुषग्. Cd: शेषो (i. e. मूष) स्पि हस्वी-त्येके । मोषति ॥ — ^b) D₅ स्पर्शे; T स्वर्थे (for स्पर्धे). Cal. Ed. , मिषु (for मृषु). — ^c) D₄ मूष; D₅ Cal. Ed. मूषक् (for मृष्-क). Cd: अयमस्मिन्नेपदीत्येके । — D₄

म्लेच्छने, म्रक्ष संघाते, मक्ष रोषे च, मोक्ष-कि ।
 क्षेपे, माक्षि स्पृहे, येषु-ङ यत्ने, यक्ष-ङक् महि ॥ ३२२ ॥
 यूष् रिष् वधे, रुष-जि च, रुष-येरजि क्रुधि, रुष तथा ।
 जि-रक्ष पालने, रेष्ट-ङ् हेषायामथ ल्ष-क् वधे ॥ ३२३ ॥
 लृष च स्तेये, लष-क् शिल्पयोगे, लष-य-लष-व् स्पृहि ।
 लक्ष-कव् दर्शनेऽङ्के, कङ-लक्षालोचे, विषिर्-लिजौ- ॥ ३२४ ॥
 उ व्याप्तौ, विष-गौ विप्रयोगे, ऽथ विषु सेचने ।
 वृषु चाथ कङ-वृषु च प्रजनैश्ये, ऽथ वृक्ष-ङ ॥ ३२५ ॥
 वृत्तौ, वक्ष रोषसंहत्योर्, वाक्षि काङ्क्षे, ऽथ वष शप् ।
 शिष् वधे, शिष्-क्यसर्वोपयोगे, वेरतिशायने ॥ ३२६ ॥
 शिषु-धौ तु विशेषे, श्रिष्-लिषु दाहे, लिषौ-यल्ल ।
 श्लेपे, लिष-क् च, शुष्-यौल्ल शोषे, शिक्ष-ङ शिक्षणे ॥ ३२७ ॥
 शूष् वृष् प्रसवे, वृक्ष गमने, वृक्ष सूर्क्ष तु ।
 नादरे, स्तृक्ष गत्यां, सूष् प्रसवे, हृषु-हृष-यजि- ॥ ३२८ ॥

मृषयु च; D₅BCd Cal. Ed. मृषजङ्ग; Dv₁ om. (for मृष-ङ्गु च). —^d) B मृषयङ्ग; T मृष्य (for मृष-यज्). Cd: अयमारम्भेपदीत्यन्ये ।

322. ^a) D₅ Cd Cal. Ed. स्नेहने (for म्लेच्छने). D₅ T मृक्ष; Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) म्लक्ष (for म्रक्ष). —^d): D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. यक्षकङ्ग.

323. ^{ab}) D₅ युष्. D₂ र्ष (for रिष्). D₅ र्षक् च (for र्ष् तथा). Cal. Ed. यूष् रिष् वधे र्ष् जि च र्ष्येजि क्रुधि र्षक् तथा, —^c) D₁ om. जि. D₁₋₄ Dv₂ पाले (submetric); T पालेय (for पालने). —^d) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. हेषायाम्. D₅ लृषक्.

324. ^a) D₂ लक्षक्व; D₅ लक्षकङ्ग. D₁ दशनाके (for दर्शनेऽङ्के). —^d) D₄ Dv₁ लक्षालोके.

325. ^a) D₂ om.; D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. ङ (for ङ). Cd: ङ, वेविष्टे । उभयम्.

पदीत्यन्ये । अफलवत्कर्तर्यात्मनेपदार्थो ङ्कारः ॥ — D₂ वसौ (for व्याप्तौ). Cd: विषगौ... दन्त्यान्तोऽयमिति विलशब्दव्युत्पत्तौ सुभूतिः । —^b) D₁₋₄ सेवने (for सेचने). —^c) D₄ Dv₁ (Comm. as in text) BCd कङ (D₄ om.) वृष च (for वङ्-वृषु च). Cd: अस्य पञ्चमस्वरानुबन्धो लेखकभ्रमकृत एव ।

326. ^a) D₃T वृत्तौ (for वृत्तौ). D₁ वृत्तौ वषेसंहत्योर् (corrupt). —^c) D₂ कासर्वोप-; Dv₁ कि स° (for क्यस°).

327. ^b) D₁ लि* (for लिषु). — D₄ om. (hapl.) from दाहे up to श्लेपे (in 327^c). D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. लिषौयुजि (for यल्ल). —^c) D₁ reads लिष twice. D₄ शिष (for लिष).

328. ^a) D₂ वृक्ष; D₅ वृक्ष; D₄ शूर्क्ष; Dv₁ वृक्ष्य; Dv₂ वृक्ष; B वृक्ष; T वाक्ष (for वृक्ष). —^b) D₅Dv₁ वृक्ष्य (for वृक्ष). Dv₁ सूर्क्ष्य (for सूर्क्ष). —^c) B-Cal. Ed. अनादरे

इर् तुष्टौ, हृषु-ञि प्रोक्तोऽलीके, हेषु-ङ सर्पणे ।

ङ-हेषु च स्वनेऽश्वाणां, घान्ताः षोडशकं शतम् ॥ ३२९ ॥

अस-ल् भावे, ऽस्-युइर् क्षेपे, ऽस-जषार्थे, जिलास-ङ ।

उपवेशे, गुध्रसुञ्छे, कुध्रसुत्क्षिपि च, कसु- ॥ ३३० ॥

म्य हृतौ, कस्-कुसि-कि च भासने, कुस्-यइर् श्लिषि ।

कासु-ङ् कुशब्दे, कुत्स-क्ङञवक्षेपे, कस-ज् गतौ ॥ ३३१ ॥

कसि-कस्-लङ् शाते च, प्रस्-कि ग्राहे, प्रस-ग्लसु- ।

ङ भक्षे, ल-घसौ चाथ घसि-ङ क्षरणे, च्युस-क् ॥ ३३२ ॥

हानौ, चकासु-क्षु दीप्तौ, जस्-क् वधेऽनादरे, जसु- ।

इर्य मोक्षे, जसि-क् रक्षे, जर्त्स झञ्जे च, ङल्-णिसि ॥ ३३३ ॥

चुम्बे, णस्-ङ हृतौ, णासु-ङ् तुस ध्वाने, त्रस-क् धृतौ ।

ग्रहे निषेधे, त्रसि-कि भासि, त्रस्-य-त्रसी-ण् भये ॥ ३३४ ॥

तसि-क्यलंकृतौ, तस्-दस्-युइर् तृपक्षये, दसि-क् ।

भासि, दस्-ङक् दृशौ दंशे, दासु-क् दाने, र-दास्-न् वधे ॥ ३३५ ॥

स्तृक्ष गत्यां सुष्. — ^d) D₁ Dv₂ om. हृषु. Cv: हृषितः हृष्टः इति भेदः ।

329. ^a) D₃ Cd Cal. Ed. हृष्टौ (for तुष्टौ). Cd: हृष्टित्तोत्साहः । — ^b) Cd: 'मधुरमधुरं हेषन्त्येते' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ।

— ^c) D_{1,2} Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) हेषु (for हृषु). — After 329, D₃ B ins. पातवर्गः; Dv₂ इति पाताः.

330. Before 330, Dv₂ ins. अथ सांताः. — ^a) D₃ B Cd Cal. Ed. असुल (for अस-ल्). — ^b) Cal. Ed. असुलार्थे (for ऽसजषार्थे). Cd: जिलासङ्... विद्यमान-तायामप्ययम् । आकाशमास्ते ॥ — ^d) D₃Dv₁ T कुध्रस (D₃ °सु) क्षिपि. Dv₁ कसु.

331. ^a) D₄Dv₁ T हृतौ (for हृतौ). B Cal. Ed. ins. इ after हृतौ. D₂ कुस्; D₃ Cd Cal. Ed. कस्; BT कस् (for कस्). — ^b) D₃B भाषणे (D₃ °ने). — ^c) Cd: कुशब्द इह रागहेतुककुत्सितशब्दः ।

332. ^b) D_{2,4,5} Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) BT Cd Cal. Ed. त्रासे (for ग्राहे). Cd: इमं ग्रहणे पठन्ति केचित् । — D₂ ग्लसु (for ग्लसु). — ^d) Cd: घसिङ्...अयं कैश्चिन्न मन्यते ।

333. ^d) B जर्त्स; T जर्त्स (for जर्त्स). D₃ भर्त्स; Dv₂ T झञ्जे (for झञ्जे). D_{3,5}Dv₂ B Cd Cal. Ed. लङ् (for ङल्).

334. ^{ab}) D₂ णसु; Cal. Ed. णसङ्. D₂ हृतौ; D₄ हुतौ; Dv₁ हतौ; T हृतौ (for हृतौ). D₄ णासङ् तुस्वस ध्वाने; Dv₂ णासङ्सध्वाने. Dv₁ स्वाने; T स्थाने (for ध्वाने). — ^{cd}) D₁ reads कि भासि twice. D₃ त्रासे (for भासि). D₂ त्रसी (for त्रसी-ण्).

335. ^b) B यइर् (for युइर्). D₄ रूपक्षये; D₃Cd Cal. Ed. तृक्षेपणे; Dv₁ उपक्षये (for तृप°). — ^c) Dv₁ BT दसङ्;

ध्रस्-कुक्षेपे, ध्रस्-गु चोञ्छे, क्-ध्रस् ध्रुशे, ध्वन्सु-लङ् गतौ ।
भ्रंशे, पेस्-पिसृ गत्यां, पिसृ-क षट्कार्ये च, पुस्-यइर् ॥ ३३६ ॥

विभागे, इर्-प्युस्-य दाहे च, प्रस्-मण्ड सवे ततौ ।
पसि-क् नाशे, पस्-क पस-ञ् षान्तवत्, पिसि-कि त्विषि ॥ ३३७ ॥

पुंस्-क मर्दे, बुस्-येर् हानौ, बिस्-येर् क्षेपे, कङ्-भर्त्स-ञ् ।
भर्त्से, भस्-लिर बुतौ चाथ भ्रास-भ्लासौ तु शान्तवत् ॥ ३३८ ॥

भासृ-ङ् दीप्तौ, भ्यस्-ङ् भये, मुस्-येर् छिदि, मसिर-यई ।
परिमाणे परीणामे, इर्-यस्-यु यतने, रस ॥ ३३९ ॥

शब्दे, रासृ-ङ्ङपि, लस्-क् शिल्पयोगे, लस् श्लिषि ।
क्रीडे, व्रीस्-व्रूस्-कि वधे, वस्-क् स्नेहच्छिदोश्च, यु- ॥ ३४० ॥

वसिर् स्तम्भे, वसै-औ निवासे, वस्-ङल् स्तुतौ ।
विस्त्रितौ, शस्-वल् प्राणे, शस्-लुर् स्वप्ने, उ-शस् वधे ॥ ३४१ ॥

Cd Cal. Ed. दसिङ्क्. — ^d) B (*sup.*
lin. as in text) T दासङ् (for दास-ञ्).
Cal. Ed. नै दास् (for र-दास-न्).

336. ^a) D₁ ग (for गु). — ^b) D₅ BT
Cd Cal. Ed. धूसक् (for क्-धूस). — ^{cd})
D₂ Dv₁ भ्रंसे; D₅ T ध्वंसे (for भ्रंशे).
D₁ T पिसृ; D₂ पस्; D₄ पेसृ (for
पेस्). Cd: पिसृक्...मूर्धन्यान्तोऽग्रमिति
केचित् । — BCd Cal. Ed. प्युस्यइर्.
Cd: अन्तःस्थाद्युक्तः ।

337. ^{ab}) D₄ पुस्; D₅ BCd प्लस् (for
प्युस्). Cd: अन्तःस्थात्तीयुक्तः । — D₅
Dv₁ B Cd प्रसवे (hypermetric) (for
सवे). D_{3,4} Dv₁ T गतौ (for ततौ). Cal.
Ed. भागे इर् प्लस्य दाहे च प्रस् मण्ड प्रसवे
ततौ. — ^c) D₄ पिसि (for पसि). D_{1,2} BT
नाशे (for नाशे). D₅ om. पस्-क. — ^d)
Cv: षान्तवदिति क्रमात् बन्धे बाधग्रन्थयोः ।
इह संकरश्च ॥

338. ^a) D₁ पुस्कमर्दे. D_{2,4} Dv₁ T
पुस्क मर्दे (D₄ पुस्कार्दे) बुस्यइर्-हानौ. — ^b)

Dv₂ भत्स (for भर्त्स). — ^c) Dv₂ T भत्से.
D_{2,5} भसलि; D₄ भ्रसलि; Dv₁ BCd Cal.
Ed. भसलि. — ^d) D₂ भास (for भ्रास).
D₅ भ्रास्य भासङ् तु (orig. ण्ड); B भ्रास
भ्रास्यङ्; Cd Cal. Ed. भ्रास्य भ्रास् णण्ड
(for भ्रास-भ्लासौ तु). Cd: शान्तवदिति
भासि, तौ रनौ चेत्यर्थः ।

339. ^a) D_{2,4,5} BT भासङ्. Cal. Ed.
मीत्यां (for भये). — ^c) D₁ परिणामे (for
भाणे). D₂ परीमाणे; Dv₁ परिणामे (for
परी°). — ^d) D₂ य (for यु).

340. ^a) Cd: रासङ्...दुर्गासिंहस्तु इमं
तालव्यान्तं मत्वा ह्रस्वं कृत्वा रदिमशब्दं
व्युत्पादितवान् । — ^d) D₃ वसि (for वस्).

341. ^a) Cd: स्तम्भ इह नम्रतारहिती
भावः । — ^b) BT निवासे वसलङ्
स्तु (T स्तु) तौ. — ^c) D₅ Cd Cal. Ed.
वेस्त्रितौ. Cd: ऋ, अविवेसत् । विवेसतुः ।
इतौ गत्याम् ॥ — B प्राणने (hypermetric).
— ^d) D₃ शसल्ल.

आङ्पूर्वास्तु शसि-ङ् शासु-ङ् शासु-लङ्ङाशिषि स्मृताः ।

शास्-लुक्षु शासने, शन्सु हिंसास्तुत्योर, यल्-णसु- ॥ ३४२ ॥

मि निरासे, णस्-य भक्षे, षस्-लृस् स्वापे, लृ-सन्सु-ङ् ।

भ्रंशे, ङ-सन्सु प्रमादे, हस हस रवे, हसे ।

हासे, हिस्-धिकि हिंसे, ते सान्ताः स्युः पञ्चषष्टिधा ॥ ३४३ ॥

अहि-क् भासे, ऽहि-ङ् गते, ऽर्ह योग्यत्वे, ऽर्ह-क् च पूजने ।

ईह-ङ् चेष्टे, उहिर् त्वर्दे, ऊह-ङ् तर्के, ग्रह-ग्लू- ॥ ३४४ ॥

कि आदाने, ग-ग्रह-ञ् च, गल्ह-गर्ह-ङ् कुत्सने ।

कि-गर्ह च, ङ-गाहू विलोडे, गुहू-ञ संवृतौ ॥ ३४५ ॥

चह-क्म चह शाठ्ये, ङ-जेह यत्ने, ऽथ णह-यजौ ।

बन्धे, तृह-ध-तृह्-श हिंसे, तुह-दुहिरर्दने ॥ ३४६ ॥

दुह-लजौ दुहि, लृ-द्रुह-यू जिघांसे, दिह्-लजौ लिपि ।

दहौ दाहे, दहि-क् दीप्तौ दाहे, द्राह-ङ जागरे ॥ ३४७ ॥

342. ^a) D₁ om.; T शासिङ् (for शासु-ङ्). — ^c) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. शासु(B °स)लुक्षु; Dv₁ शासलुक्ष. — ^d) Cd: शन्सु हिंसास्तुत्योः ।...अनेकार्थत्वात् कथनेऽप्ययम् ॥ — D_{1.5} T श्रंसु; D₃ स्नसु; D₄ णसु (for णसु).

343. ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. निवासे (for निरासे). T स्नुस्. D₁ यु (for य). — ^b) Dv₂ षसु. D_{3.5} B स्वप्ने (for स्वापे). D₃ लङ्लसु. — ^c) D₁ भ्रंशे; D₂ भ्रंसे (sic); Dv₁ B भ्रंसे. Cd Cal. Ed. प्रमादे (for प्रमादे). — ^f) B -षष्टिकाः. — After 343, D₅ B ins. सांतवर्ग; Dv₂ इति सांताः.

344. Before 344, Dv₂ ins. अथ हांताः. — ^a) D₄ हिंसे (for भासे). — ^c) D₁ उहिर्दे (corrupt); Dv₁ ऊहिरर्दे (for उहिर् त्वर्दे). — ^d) D₁ तक्कि (sic) (for तर्के). Cd: 'अनुक्तमप्युहति पण्डितो जनः' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्...।

345. ^a) D₅Cd Cal. Ed. क्यादाने गग्रहञ् च. — ^b) D_{4.5} Dv₁ BT Cd Cal. Ed. गर्ह गल्ह (by transp.). — ^d) D_{2.4} गूहञ्. Cd: गुहञ्...पञ्चमस्वरी ।

346. ^b) D₁ यक्षे (for यत्ने). — ^c) D₃ तृहधतृहश्; D₄ तृधल तृहश्; Dv₁ तृहध तृहश् बाधे (for तृह-ध-तृह-श).

347. ^a) D_{2.4} लृहृद्यौ (for लृ-दृ-ह-यू). — ^d) D₁ दहे; B om. (for दाहे).

निक्षेपे, दहि दह वृद्धौ, लिह-ङ् गत्यां, बह-बल्ह-ङ ।
 स्तुतिर्हिंसादानवाक्षु, मह पूजे, महि-क् लिषि ॥ ३४८ ॥
 महि-ङ् वृद्धौ तु, मुह-यूल्जि वैचित्ये, मिहौ सिचि ।
 माह-ञ् माने, रिह वधे, जिज-रुहौ जन्यां, रह त्यजि ॥ ३४९ ॥
 रहि गत्यां, लुहौ गाद्धये, लिह-लौञ् स्वादे, क-वर्ह वधे ।
 दीप्तौ, वर्ह-बल्ह-ङ श्रैष्ठ्ये, बल्ह-क् लिषि, वृहि-क्यपि ॥ ३५० ॥
 वृहिर ध्वनद्धर्योर, वृहि च, वृह वृद्धौ, शू-वृहुधमे ।
 वेह-वाह-ङ यत्ने, ऽथ वहि-ङ् वृद्धौ, वहि-क् लिषि ॥ ३५१ ॥
 वहै-जौ प्रापणे, ण्ह-यूल् उद्गारे, णिहू-युजि ।
 प्रीतौ, णिह-क् स्नेहने, षह-यकि शक्तौ, षह-ज्ज च ॥ ३५२ ॥
 ल-षुह-य तृपि च, षृन्ह-ष्टह-स्तृन्ह-स्तृहू-श वधे ।
 ल-सन्हु-ङ तु विश्वासे, हकारान्ताः शतार्धकाः ॥ ३५३ ॥

कर्क हासे, चकि भ्रान्तौ, मर्क् सपे, सिक सेचने ।
 मर्च ग्रहे, कजि नहे, पजि रोधे, मजि ध्वनौ ॥ ३५४ ॥

348. ^a) B दुहि दुह् (for दहि दह्).
 — ^c) D_{2,3}Dv स्मृति-; T स्तुति- (for
 स्तुति-). — ^d) D₁ महक् (for महि-क्).

350. ^a) D₂ गर्वे (for गाद्धये). — ^b)
 Cal. Ed. ल् लिहौञ् (for लिह-लौञ्).
 — ^c) D₃ वर्ह बल्ह; D₄ वर्हङ् तु; Dv₂ Cal.
 Ed. वर्ह बल्हङ् (for वर्ह-बल्ह-ङ). — ^d)
 D₃ बल्ह प्राधान्ये (hypermetric) (for
 बल्ह-क्).

352. ^a) D₃ शूह; Dv₁ T ण्ह (for
 ण्ह). — ^c) B ins. च after णिह-क्.


353. ^a) D₄ damaged. D₃ *पि;
 Dv₁ वृषि; T त्रपि (for तृपि). D_{3,5} वृहि;
 B, Cd Cal. Ed. वृह (for वृह). — ^b) D₁
 हिष्ट. (Corrupt); Dv₂ वृह (for वृह).

D₃BCd Cal. Ed. स्तृह (for स्तृन्ह). Cd:
 द्वावाद्यौ मूर्धन्यादी, शेषौ द्वौ दन्त्यादी;
 चत्वारस्तमध्याः, आद्यतृतीयावष्टमस्वरिणौ द्वि-
 तीयशेषौ सप्तमस्वरिणौ। — ^d) D₄Dv₂T
 शतार्धकाः. — After 353, D₅B ins.
 हांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति हांताः.

354. Before 354, D₃Dv₂Cd Cal.
 Ed. ins. अथ सौत्राः. — ^a) D₄ चविक.
 — ^b) D₃ सिच (for सिक). Cal. Ed. मर्क
 सपे तु सिक् सिचि. — ^c) D₂ मर्क् च; D₃
 Dv₁ मर्क; D₅B मर्चक्; T चर्म (for मर्च).
 Cd: तालव्यवर्गप्रथमान्तः. — D₄ Cal. Ed.
 प्राहे (for ग्रहे). B: रजि (for कजि). D₅
 BCd Cal. Ed. रहे (for नहे).

मट सादे, रटि स्तेये, कुठ ञ्छिद्युड संहतौ ।
 वड आरोहणे, कुत् तु आस्तुतौ, पुत् गतौ, छत् ॥ ३५५ ॥
 आघाते, सत्-क सुख उदाघाते, क्षद संवृतौ ।
 सुदि शोमे, कप् चलने, क्षुप् सादे, रिफ कुत्सने ॥ ३५६ ॥
 रिम् रवे, स्तन्म तु स्तुन्म-स्कन्म-स्कुन्म-ग्र रोधने ।
 डिम हिंसे, धम ध्वाने, पीय प्रीणन, उर् गतौ ॥ ३५७ ॥
 तद्वि सादे मोह, उल दाहै, छल विमर्दने ।
 स्यात् सल्ल तव गत्यामृश गतिस्तुत्यो, रश स्वने ॥ ३५८ ॥
 भिष् रुजये, युष् भजने, लुस हिंसन, इत्यसौ ।
 धातूनामिह सौत्राणां *द्विचत्वारिंशदीरिता ॥ ३५९ ॥
 इति स्फीतः सप्तदशशत्या षट्कोनषष्ट्या ।
 धातुस्कन्धैर्बुधाः सेव्यः कविकल्पद्रुमः फलन् ॥ ३६० ॥

355. ^a) T सादरे (hypermetric) (for सादे). D₅BCd Cal. Ed. वटि (for रटि). — ^b) D₄BT उडु (for उड). — ^c) D₃ चड (for वड). D₃ कुवड; D₃ कुड्त्वा-; Dv₁ B Cd Cal. Ed. कुत्त्वा-; T कुत्सा- (for कुत् तु). D₅ Dv₁BCd Cal. Ed. -स्तुतौ पुत्; T स्तुतौ छत् (for आस्तुतौ पुत्).

356. ^a) D₁₋₄ Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) घाते सत्क सुखे (D₂ °ख) उद; D₃ B Cd Cal. Ed. घाते सात्क सुखे उद्र. — ^c) Cal. Ed. चपले (for चलने). — ^d) D₁₋₃ Cv (as in Dv₂) रिप (for रिफ).  After कुत्सने, Dv₂ ins. श्री and abruptly closes the work. The Comm. in Dv₂ also ends here with रिप कुत्सने। रिपः। रेपः। कविकल्पद्रुमकामधेनुग्रन्थः समाप्तः।

357. Dv₂ om. 357 (cf. v. 1. 356). — ^a) D₂ शब्देः (for रवे). D₄ स्तुम् (for स्तन्म). D₃ स्तम्भु; D₄ स्तम्भ (for स्तुन्म). D₅B TCd Cal. Ed. रिम रवे (D₃ °भे) स्तन्म स्तुन्म. — ^b) T स्कन्मु (for स्कन्म).

D₄Dv₁TCd स्कन्मु (for स्कन्म). D₄ om.; Cal. Ed. ग्नु (for ग्न). — ^c) D₄ ध्वम; B डम (for धम). B (before alteration) प्रीय; T प्रिय (for पीय).

358. Dv₂ om. 358 (cf. v. 1. 356). — ^c) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. शल्ल तल (for सल्ल तव.) D₂ ऊश्र; D₄Dv₁ क्कश्र; B कष (for क्कश्र). — ^d) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. -स्तुत्यो (for -स्तुत्यो), D₂₋₃₋₅ Dv₁ B रस.

359. Dv₂ om. 359 (cf. v. 1. 356). — ^a) T भिषक् जये. — ^b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. छुष (for छुस). — ^c) D₂ सूत्राणां. — ^d) All MSS. and Cal. Ed. ईरिताः.

360. Dv₂ om. 360 (cf. v. 1. 356). Before 360, Cal. Ed. ins. उपसंहारः. — ^a) T स्थितः (for स्फीतः). — ^b) D₃ -षष्टिकाः; T -षष्टिधा (for -षष्ट्या). Cd: षट्कोनषष्ट्या युता सप्तदशशती षट्कोनषष्ट्या, दशादेर्बो युते शतादौ (Mugdh. VII 95) इति उपस्थये क्रियामत आप्। It may be noted that the total actually works out to 1756, and not 1754 as stated here. — ^c) D₄Dv₁ B बुधासेव्यः.

विद्वद्धनेशशिष्येण मिषक्केशवसूनुना ।

तेने वेदपदस्थेन वोपदेवद्विजेन यः ॥ ३६१ ॥

इति श्रीपण्डितवोपदेवविरचितः कविकल्पद्रुमो नाम धातुपाठः समाप्तः ।

361. Dv_2 om. 361 (cf. v. l. 356). — ^a) T विद्वद्धनेन. — ^b) D_2 T मिषक्केश- (T °शि)व-. — ^c) D_2 T तेनैवेद- (T °न-); D_4 तेन वेद-; B तेनैवेद- (hypermetric). Cd: तेने, कृतः। — Cd's explanation of the expression वेदपदस्थ as वेदानां पदे व्यवसाये तिष्ठति इति is a blunder. वेदपद is the name of Vopadeva's place of residence, for which see Introduction. — ^d) $D_{1,2,4}Dv_1$ वोपदेव-; T बोप्प°. — Before the colophon, D_5BCd Cal. Ed. ins. (=the last of the concluding stanzas of Cv [in Dv_1]; Cd introducing it with the remark कश्चित्च्छिष्यस्तत्कीर्तिं वर्धयन्नाह):

स्वर्गे जीर्वाणोनार्यः सुरपतिमभितः शब्दिकानां
वरेण्यं
पाताले नागराजं भुजगयुवतयो यस्य गायन्ति
कीर्तिम् ।
यस्तीर्णः शब्दपाथोनिधिमखिलमिमं गोष्पदं
वा सुराद्रौ
शिष्योऽकार्षाद्धनेशः कविकुलतिलकः कैशवि-
वोपदेवः ॥

{(L. 1) Dv_1 सर्वा (for स्वर्गे). Dv_1 शब्दिकानां. — (L. 2) Dv_1 शेषदेवं (for नागराजं). — (L. 3) Cd: सुराद्रौ सुमेरु-पर्वते। This is evidently erroneous. सुराद्रि must be understood as referring to देवगिरि (modern Daulatābād), the capital of the Yādava kings, the choice of the expression being governed by the considerations of of metre.]

Colophon. — After इति, D_5BCd Cal. Ed. ins. आचार्यचक्रबृडामणि-. D_1 om. श्रीपण्डित-. T om. श्रीपण्डितवोपदेव-विरचितः. D_4 reads श्री after पण्डित-. D_5B

-वोपदेवपण्डित- (by transp.). $D_2, 4Dv_1$ -वोपदेव-. D_3 -विरचिते; B °चित- (for °चितः). D_3 -द्रुम- (for -द्रुमो). $D_{3-5} B$ om. नाम. D_5 समाप्तः.

— After the colophon, D_1 concludes with :

स्वस्ति श्रीसंवत् १४९४ वर्षे माघवदि एका-
दश्यां गुरौ अग्नेह दमनायां महाराणश्रीजयदेव-
विजयराज्ये महिसाणाग्रामवास्तव्य-औदीच्य-
ज्ञातीय-आचार्यधनेश्वरसुतआचार्यमुरारेश्वर-
नार्य औदीच्यज्ञातीयपुरोहितसरवणसुतहरिहरेण
पुस्तकमीदमलेखि। श्रीः। शुभं भवतु। यादृशं
पुस्तके दृष्टमित्यादि ॥ श्रीः ॥

D_2 concludes with :

संवत् १६०८ वरषे असाढसूदे ८ परमहंसपरी-
ब्राजकाचार्यश्रीपदरामचंद्राश्रमसुपूथकप्रतोषां म-
ल्याखीतः ॥ — After this is added
(sec. m.): नटपदवास्तव्य-भटनागरज्ञातीय-
पाठककेशवसूतमुरारिनथागोपालप्रयागपठनार्य ।

D_3 concludes with :

शुभं भवतु। संवत् १६४४ समये फाल्गुनसुदि
१२ बृहस्पतिवासरे अकबरपातिसाहाराज्ये
जुलालदीन महमद-गाजी। लहाउराख्ये लिषा-
पितं मिश्रमुरारिसारस्वतलिषितं कायस्थवासुदेव-
नारायनदाससुत श्रीवास्तव्यकाशिवासी विश्वे-
श्वरनिकटे गृहं ॥ शुभं ॥

D_5 concludes with :

संवत् १७८८ सतरआठ्यासिवर्षे आसीणवदि
सोम्वतीसोमवरे ॥ वृंदावनमध्ये लिखितं
वैष्णवपरमानंददासस्य। पठनार्थदयारामदास ॥
श्लोकांकः ४०० ॥ शुभमस्तु। स्वाध्याहभागवत-
दासेन सृज्यते ॥ श्री ॥ १ ॥

Dv_1 concludes with :

सूत्रं वृत्तिश्च सर्वप्रं. १२००

B concludes with :

शके १७३६ ॥ १० ॥ २० ॥ २

APPENDIX I

An alphabetical Index of Roots read in the Kavikalpadruma.

[The references are to the stanza-quarters.]

amśa	15 ^b	2 am	251 ^b	iṭ	133 ^c
amśa	15 ^b	1 amb	239 ^a	int	179 ^a
1.2 amh	344 ^a	2 amb	239 ^b	ind	191 ^c
ak	80 ^b	ambh	244 ^a	indh	211 ^a
1.2 akṣ	306 ^a	ay	257 ^a	inv	287 ^b
ag	92 ^a	ark	80 ^b	1 il	270 ^b
agha	15 ^d	argh	96 ^a	2 il	270 ^c
1.2 aṅk	80 ^a	1.2 arc	100 ^a	1.2 iṣ	306 ^c
aṅka	15 ^a	1.2 arj	115 ^b	3 iṣ	306 ^d
aṅg	92 ^a	artha	15 ^c		
aṅga	15 ^a	1 ard	191 ^a	1 ī	51 ^a
aṅgh	96 ^a	2.3 ard	191 ^c	2 ī	51 ^c
aj	115 ^a	arb	239 ^a	īkṣ	307 ^b
1 aṅc	100 ^a	arv	287 ^b	īṅkh	90 ^a
2.4 aṅc	100 ^b	1 arh	344 ^a	īj	116 ^a
5 aṅc	100 ^c	2 arh	344 ^b	īñj	115 ^d
1 aṅj	115 ^a	al	270 ^a	1 īḍ	154 ^b
2 aṅj	115 ^c	av	286 ^a	2 īḍ	154 ^c
aṭ	133 ^c	avadhira	16 ^a	1 īr	262 ^a
1.2 aṭṭ	133 ^a	1 aś	298 ^a	2 īr	262 ^b
aṭh	148 ^a	2 aś	298 ^b	īrkṣy	257 ^a
1 aḍ	154 ^a	aṣ	306 ^b	īrṣy	257 ^a
2 aḍ	154 ^b	1.2 as	330 ^a	īs	298 ^b
aḍḍ	154 ^a	3 as	330 ^b	1 iṣ	306 ^d
1.2 aṇ	171 ^a	ah		2 iṣ	307 ^a
aṇṭh	148 ^a			ih	344 ^c
at	179 ^a	āñch	112 ^a		
aṭṭ	133 ^{ab}	āṇḍola	16 ^b	u	57 ^a
ad	191 ^a	āp	225 ^a	ukṣ	367 ^b
aḍṭ	133 ^b	ās	330 ^b	ukh	90 ^a
aḍḍ	154 ^a			uṅkh	90 ^a
1.2 an	219 ^a	1.2 i	47 ^a	uc	100 ^d
ant	179 ^a	3 [adhi-]i	47 ^a	uch	112 ^b
and	191 ^a	4 [adhi-]i	47 ^b	ujjh	132 ^a
andha	15 ^c	ikh	90 ^a	uñch	112 ^a
abhr	262 ^a	īṅkh	90 ^a	uṭh	148 ^a
1 am	251 ^a	iṅg	92 ^a	1 udhras	330 ^c

2	udhras	330 ^d	kakk	80 ^c	1	kas	331 ^d
	und	191 ^d	kakkh	90 ^c	2	kas	332 ^a
	ubj	116 ^a	kakh	90 ^c		kāṅkṣ	308 ^b
	ubh	244 ^a	kag	92 ^b		kāḷa	18 ^a
	umbh	244 ^a	kaṅk	81 ^a	1.2	kās	298 ^d
	urv	287 ^c	1 kac	101 ^d		kās	331 ^c
1.2	uṣ	307 ^c	2 kac	102 ^a		ki	47 ^b
	uh	344 ^c		kañc		kiṭ	135 ^a
			1.2 kaṭ	133 ^c	1	kit	180 ^a
	ūna	16 ^c	3 kaṭ	133 ^d	2	kit	180 ^b
	ūy	257 ^b		kaṭh	1.2	kil	270 ^d
	ūrj	116 ^b		kaḍ		kiṣk	81 ^b
	ūrṇu	57 ^a		kaḍḍ		kiṭ	134 ^a
	ūrd	192 ^a	1.2 kaṇ	171 ^c		kil	271 ^a
	ūṣ	307 ^c	3 kaṇ	171 ^d	1-3	ku	57 ^c
	ūh	344 ^d		kaṇṭ		kumś	298 ^d
			1 kaṇṭh	148 ^d		kumś	331 ^a
1-3	ṛ	66 ^a	2 kaṇṭh	149 ^a		kuk	81 ^a
	ṛkṣ	307 ^d	1 kaṇḍ	154 ^d	1	kuc	101 ^a
	ṛc	101 ^a	2 kaṇḍ	155 ^a	2.3	kuc	101 ^c
	ṛch	112 ^c		katth		kuj	118 ^a
	ṛj	116 ^c		katra		kuñc	102 ^b
	ṛñj	116 ^d		katha	1	kuṭ	134 ^c
	ṛṇ	171 ^a		kad	2	kuṭ	134 ^d
	ṛt	179 ^b		kadd		kuṭumb	239 ^d
	ṛdh	211 ^a		kan	1	kuṭṭ	134 ^d
	ṛn	224 ^d		kand	2	kuṭṭ	135 ^a
	ṛph	238 ^a		kab		kuḍ	155 ^d
	ṛṣ	307 ^d		kam		kuṇ	172 ^a
				kamp		kuṇa	18 ^b
	ṛ	71 ^a		kamb		kunṭ	134 ^b
				karj		kunṭh	148 ^c
1.2	ej	117 ^a		karna	1	kunḍ	155 ^d
	eṭh	148 ^b		karta	2	kunḍ	156 ^a
	edh	211 ^b		kartra	3	kunḍ	156 ^b
	eṣ	308 ^a		kard		kuts	331 ^c
				karb		kuth	185 ^d
	okh	90 ^b		karv	1	kunth	185 ^d
	oja	16 ^d	1 kal	270 ^c	2	kunth	186 ^b
	oṇ	171 ^b	2 kal	270 ^d		kundr	263 ^a
	olaṇj	117 ^b		kala	1.2	kup	225 ^c
	oland	154 ^c		kall		kumāra	18 ^c
				kav		kumāla	18 ^c
	kamś	332 ^a		kaś		kump	225 ^d
	kak	80 ^d		kaṣ		kumb	240 ^a

kur	262 ^c	1 krand	193 ^a	kşij	117 ^d
kurd	194 ^c	2 [ā-]krand	193 ^a	kşib	239 ^c
kul	272 ^a	krap	226 ^a	1.2 kşiv	288 ^c
kuş	299 ^a	1.2 kram	251 ^d	kşu	57 ^b
kuş	308 ^a	krī	51 ^d	kşud	194 ^b
kus	331 ^b	krīd	155 ^c	kşudh	211 ^b
kusm	252 ^b	kruñc	102 ^a	1 kşubh	244 ^b
kuha	19 ^b	krudh	211 ^c	2 kşubh	244 ^c
kū	63 ^a	krunth	186 ^b	kşur	262 ^d
kūj	117 ^d	kruś	299 ^a	kşel	272 ^c
kūt	134 ^a	klath	185 ^c	kşai	76 ^a
kūṭa	19 ^c	klad	192 ^c	kşṇu	57 ^d
kūṇ	172 ^b	kland	192 ^b	kşmāy	257 ^d
kūṇa	19 ^a	1.2 klam	251 ^c	kşmīl	271 ^c
kūrd	194 ^c	klav	288 ^b	kşviḍ	155 ^b
kūl	271 ^c	klid	194 ^a	1 kşvid	193 ^b
1 kṛ	66 ^b	1.2 klind	194 ^a	2 kşvid	193 ^c
2.3 kṛ	66 ^c	1 klis	299 ^c	3 kşvid	193 ^d
kṛd	156 ^b	2 klis	299 ^d		
kṛnv	287 ^d	klīb	239 ^d	khakkh	90 ^c
1 kṛt	179 ^c	kliv	288 ^d	khac	102 ^c
2 kṛt	179 ^d	kles	299 ^c	khaca	20 ^b
1 kṛp	226 ^c	kvaṇ	172 ^a	khaj	118 ^c
2 kṛp	226 ^d	kvath	185 ^a	khāñj	118 ^c
kṛpa	19 ^d	kvel	272 ^b	khaṭ	135 ^d
kṛś	299 ^b	kşaj	117 ^c	khaṭṭ	135 ^c
1.2 kṛś	308 ^c	1 kşañj	117 ^b	khaḍ	157 ^b
1 kṛ	71 ^a	2 kşañj	117 ^c	khaṇḍ	157 ^b
2.3 kṛ	71 ^b	kşañ	172 ^c	khaḍ	195 ^a
kṛt	179 ^d	kşan	224 ^d	khan	219 ^c
keta	18 ^d	kşapa	20 ^a	khamb	240 ^b
kep	226 ^b	1 kşam	251 ^d	kharj	118 ^b
kel	272 ^b	2 kşam	252 ^a	khard	195 ^c
kev	288 ^a	kşamp	225 ^b	kharb	240 ^b
kai	76 ^a	kşar	262 ^d	kharv	289 ^a
knath	185 ^c	1.2 kşal	271 ^b	khal	272 ^c
knas	330 ^d	1.2 kşi	47 ^c	khav	289 ^a
knū	63 ^a	3.4 kşi	47 ^d	khaṣ	308 ^d
knūy	257 ^c	kşin	172 ^c	khād	195 ^a
kmar	262 ^c	kşin	224 ^d	khiṭ	135 ^b
kramś	331 ^a	1 kşip	225 ^a	1.2 khid	195 ^d
1 krath	185 ^a	2 kşip	225 ^b	khu	58 ^a
2 krath	185 ^b	1 kşiv	288 ^b	khuj	118 ^a
3 krath	185 ^c	2 kşiv	288 ^c	khud	157 ^a
krad	193 ^a	kşī	51 ^c	1.2 khund	157 ^d

khur	263 ^c	gāh	345 ^c	glas	332 ^b
khurd	195 ^b	1 gu	58 ^a	glah	334 ^d
khūrd	195 ^b	2 gu	58 ^b	gluc	103 ^d
kheṭa	20 ^d	1.2 guj	119 ^c	gluñc	102 ^d
kheḍa	20 ^d	guñj	119 ^c	glep	227 ^d
kheḷ	272 ^c	guḍ	157 ^d	glev	289 ^b
khev	289 ^b	guṇa	22 ^b	gleṣ	309 ^a
khai	76 ^a	guṇṭh	149 ^b	glai	76 ^c
khoṭ	135 ^c	guṇḍ	157 ^d		
khoṭa	20 ^c	guḍ	196 ^d	ghamṣ	310 ^a
khod	156 ^d	1.2 gudh	211 ^d	ghams	332 ^d
khoda	20 ^c	3 gudh	212 ^a	ghaggh	96 ^c
khor	263 ^b	gundr	264 ^b	1 ghaṭ	136 ^a
khōl	272 ^d	1.2 gup	227 ^a	2 ghaṭ	136 ^b
khyā	41 ^a	3 gup	227 ^b	1.2 ghaṭṭ	137 ^a
		4 gup	227 ^c	ghan	172 ^c
gaggh	96 ^c	guph	238 ^b	ghaṇṭ	136 ^b
1 gaj	118 ^d	gumph	238 ^b	ghamb	240 ^a
2 gaj	119 ^a	gur	263 ^a	gharb	240 ^a
gañj	118 ^d	1 gurd	196 ^b	ghas	332 ^c
gaḍ	157 ^e	2 gurd	196 ^c	ghinṇ	172 ^d
gaṇa	21 ^e	gurv	289 ^a	ghu	58 ^b
gaṇḍ	157 ^e	guh	345 ^d	ghumṣ	309 ^d
gad	196 ^d	gū	63 ^b	1 ghuf	136 ^c
gada	21 ^a	1 gūr	263 ^d	2 ghut	136 ^d
gandh	212 ^d	2 gūr	264 ^a	ghuḍ	158 ^a
gam	252 ^c	1.2 gūrd	196 ^c	1.2 ghun	173 ^a
gamb	240 ^b	gṛ	66 ^c	ghuṇṇ	172 ^d
1.2 garj	119 ^a	gṛj	119 ^b	ghur	264 ^b
gard	196 ^a	gṛñj	119 ^b	1 ghuṣ	309 ^b
gardh	212 ^c	gṛdh	212 ^b	2 [ā-]ghuṣ	309 ^c
garb	240 ^c	gṛha	21 ^b	3 ghuṣ	309 ^d
garv	289 ^c	1 gṛ	71 ^c	ghūr	264 ^c
garva	21 ^a	2.3 gṛ	71 ^d	ghūrṇ	173 ^b
1 garh	345 ^b	gep	227 ^d	1.2 ghṛ	66 ^d
2 garh	345 ^c	gev	289 ^b	3 ghṛ	67 ^a
1.2 gal	273 ^a	geṣ	308 ^d	ghṛṇ	172 ^c
galbh	244 ^c	gai	76 ^c	ghṛṇṇ	172 ^d
galh	345 ^b	goma	22 ^a	ghṛṇ	224 ^d
gaveṣa	21 ^d	goṣṭ	135 ^d	ghṛṣ	309 ^a
gaha	22 ^c	1.2 granth	186 ^c	ghrā	41 ^e
1 gā	41 ^a	1.2 gras	332 ^b		
2 gā	41 ^b	1 grah	344 ^d	ñu	58 ^b
gātra	22 ^a	2 grah	345 ^a		
gādh	212 ^a	gruc	103 ^a	cak	81 ^c

cakās	333 ^a	cībh	244 ^d	1	chrđ	197 ^e
cakk	82 ^a	cīy	258 ^a	2	chrđ	197 ^d
cakṣ	310 ^b	1 cīv	289 ^d		cheda	23 ^e
cañc	103 ^b	2 cīv	290 ^a		cho	79 ^a
1 caṭ	137 ^b	cukk	82 ^a		chyu	58 ^e
2 caṭ	137 ^c	cucy	258 ^a			
1 caṇ	173 ^b	1 cuṭ	137 ^d		jaṁs	333 ^e
2 caṇ	173 ^c	2 cuṭ	138 ^a		jakṣ	311 ^d
3 caṇ	173 ^d	cutt	137 ^d		jaṅkṣ	311 ^e
1.2 caṇḍ	158 ^d	cudd	158 ^c		jaj	119 ^d
cat	180 ^c	cun	173 ^d		jañj	119 ^d
cad	197 ^a	1 cuṇṭ	137 ^d		jaṭ	138 ^b
1 can	219 ^c	2 cuṇṭ	138 ^a	1.2	jan	220 ^a
2 can	219 ^d	1.2 cuṇḍ	158 ^b		jap	229 ^a
cand	197 ^a	cut	181 ^b	1.2	jabh	245 ^a
1.2 cap	228 ^a	cud	197 ^b		jam	252 ^d
1 cam	252 ^e	cudd	158 ^c	1	jambh	244 ^d
2 cam	252 ^d	cup	228 ^b	2	jambh	245 ^a
camb	240 ^c	cumb	240 ^d	3	jambh	245 ^b
cay	258 ^b	cur	265 ^c		jarc	103 ^a
1 car	264 ^d	culump	228 ^c		jarch	113 ^a
2 car	265 ^a	cull	274 ^a		jarj	120 ^a
1 carc	103 ^b	cūṇ	174 ^a		jarjh	132 ^a
2 carc	103 ^c	cūr	265 ^b		jarts	333 ^d
carb	240 ^c	cūrṇ	174 ^a	1.2	jal	274 ^c
carv	290 ^a	cūṣ	310 ^a		jalp	229 ^b
1.2 cal	273 ^b	1.2 cṛt	181 ^a		jaṣ	310 ^d
3 cal	273 ^c	cel	273 ^d	1.2	jas	333 ^b
1 caṣ	310 ^b	cell	273 ^d		jāgr	67 ^b
2 caṣ	310 ^c	ceṣṭ	137 ^c		ji	48 ^d
caṣagh	96 ^d	1.2 cyu	58 ^c		jinv	290 ^b
1.2 cah	346 ^a	cyut	181 ^b		jim	252 ^d
caha	23 ^a	cyus	332 ^d		jiri	48 ^c
cāy	258 ^c	1 chad	198 ^a		jiṣ	311 ^b
1-3 ci	48 ^b	2 chad	198 ^b		jiv	290 ^c
cikk	82 ^a	chada	23 ^b	1.2	ju	58 ^d
ciṭ	137 ^b	cham	252 ^d		juṅg	92 ^c
1 cit	180 ^c	champ	228 ^c	1.2	juḍ	159 ^a
2 cit	180 ^d	chard	198 ^a	3	juḍ	159 ^b
citra	22 ^d	chaṣ	310 ^c	1	jut	181 ^c
cint	180 ^d	chid	197 ^b	2	jut	181 ^d
ciri	48 ^a	chidra	23 ^c		jun	219 ^d
cil	273 ^c	chuṭ	138 ^a		jurv	290 ^b
cill	274 ^a	chup	228 ^d		jul	274 ^b
cik	81 ^d	chur	265 ^c	1	juṣ	310 ^d

2	juṣ	311 ^a		ḍimbh	245 ^c		tīm	253 ^b
	jūr	265 ^d		1 ḍī	52 ^a		tīra	23 ^d
	jūṣ	310 ^d		2 ḍī	52 ^b		tīv	291 ^c
	jṣ	67 ^a					tu	59 ^a
	jṣbh	245 ^c		ḍhūṇḍh	170 ^a		tuj	120 ^d
	jṣmbh	245 ^b		ḍhauk	82 ^c		1 tuñj	120 ^c
1	jṣ	72 ^a					2 tuñj	120 ^d
2	jṣ	72 ^b		tams	335 ^a		tuṭ	139 ^a
	jeṣ	311 ^b		tak	83 ^a		1.2 tuḍ	160 ^a
	jeh	346 ^b		1.2 takṣ	313 ^d		tuḍḍ	159 ^d
	jai	76 ^c		3 takṣ	314 ^a		tun	174 ^c
	jñap	228 ^d		tañk	82 ^d		tunḍ	160 ^a
1	jñā	41 ^d		tañg	92 ^d		tuttha	24 ^b
2	jñā	42 ^a		1 tañc	103 ^d		tud	199 ^d
3	jñā	42 ^c		2 tañc	104 ^a		1.2 tup	231 ^d
	jiyā	41 ^c		tañj	121 ^c		1.2 tuph	238 ^f
	jiyu	58 ^d		1.2 taṭ	138 ^d		1 tubh	245 ^d
	jiyut	181 ^c		taḍ	159 ^b		2 tubh	246 ^a
	jyo	79 ^a		taṇḍ	159 ^c		1 tump	232 ^a
	jri	48 ^c		1 tan	220 ^b		2.3 tump	232 ^{ab}
	jrī	52 ^a		2 tan	220 ^a		1.2 tumph	238 ^f
	jvar	265 ^d		3 tan	221 ^a		tumb	241 ^a
	jval	274 ^d		tanfr	266 ^d		tur	266 ^c
	jhaṭ	138 ^b		1.2 tap	230 ^a		turv	291 ^a
	jham	252 ^d		3.4 tap	230 ^b		tul	275 ^c
	jharc	103 ^c		tam	253 ^b		tus	312 ^d
	jharch	113 ^a		tamb	241 ^b		tuh	334 ^b
	jharjh	132 ^a		tay	258 ^d		tūḍ	346 ^d
1.2	jhaṣ	312 ^a		tark	83 ^b		1 tūṇ	174 ^a
	jhṣ	72 ^b		1.2 tarj	121 ^a		2 tūṇ	174 ^b
	tañk	82 ^b		tard	199 ^c		tūṇa	24 ^a
	ṭal	275 ^a		tarb	241 ^b		tūr	266 ^c
	ṭik	82 ^b		tal	276 ^b		1.2 tūl	276 ^a
	ṭip	229 ^b		tas	335 ^a		tūṣ	312 ^d
	ṭik	82 ^b		tāy	259 ^a		tṛmh	346 ^c
	ṭval	275 ^a		- 1 tik	82 ^c		tṛkṣ	313 ^c
				2 tik	82 ^d		tṛṇ	174 ^c
				tig	93 ^a		tṛḍ	199 ^c
	ḍap	229 ^d		tigh	96 ^d		tṛṇ	224 ^d
	ḍamp	229 ^d		1 tij	121 ^b		1 tṛp	231 ^a
	ḍamb	241 ^a		2 tij	121 ^c		2 tṛp	231 ^b
	ḍambh	245 ^c		tip	230 ^c		3.4 tṛp	231 ^c
1.2	dip	229 ^c		tim	253 ^b		tṛph	238 ^f
	ḍimp	229 ^c		1.2 til	275 ^d		tṛmp	232 ^{ab}
	ḍimb	241 ^a		till	275 ^c			

tṛm̐ph	238 ^f	dadh	213 ^a	1	dṛp	232 ^d
tṛṣ	313 ^b	danv	292 ^d	2.3	dṛp	233 ^a
tṛh	346 ^c	dabh	247 ^a		dṛph	238 ^c
tṛ	72 ^c	dam	253 ^c	1	dṛbh	246 ^a
tep	230 ^d	damp	233 ^b	2	dṛbh	246 ^b
tev	291 ^b	1.2 dambh	246 ^c		dṛm̐ph	238 ^c
toḍ	159 ^c	3 dambh	246 ^d		dṛs	301 ^b
tyaj	121 ^b	day	259 ^b		dṛh	348 ^z
traṁs	334 ^c	daridrā	43 ^a	1-3	dṛ	72 ^d
traṅk	83 ^b	1 dal	276 ^c		de	75 ^a
traṅg	92 ^c	2 dal	276 ^d		dev	212 ^c
trand	200 ^a	1 das	335 ^a		dai	76 ^d
trap	230 ^c	2 das	335 ^a		do	79 ^c
1 tras	334 ^b	dah	347 ^c		dyu	59 ^d
2.3 tras	334 ^d	1 dā	42 ^c		dyut	181 ^d
1.2 truṭ	139 ^b	2.3 dā	42 ^d		dyai	77 ^a
trup	231 ^c	dān	221 ^a		dram	253 ^d
truph	238 ^f	dāy	259 ^c		drā	43 ^b
trump	232 ^a	1 dās	300 ^d		drākh	90 ^d
trumph	238 ^f	2.3 dās	301 ^a		drāgh	97 ^z
trai	76 ^d	1.2 dās	335 ^d		drāṅkṣ	315 ^z
trauk	82 ^c	dinv	292 ^a		drād	160 ^c
1 tvakṣ	313 ^c	dimp	233 ^b		drāh	347 ^d
2 tvakṣ	313 ^d	1 dimbh	246 ^c	1	dru	59 ^b
tvāṅg	92 ^d	2 dimbh	246 ^d	2	dru	59 ^c
tvac	104 ^a	1 div	291 ^c		druḍ	160 ^c
tvāñc	104 ^a	2 div	292 ^b		druṇ	174 ^d
tvar	266 ^b	3 div	292 ^c		druh	347 ^x
1 tviṣ	313 ^a	diś	301 ^b		drū	63 ^d
2 [ava-]tviṣ	313 ^a	dih	347 ^b		drek	83 ^c
tsar	266 ^a	dī	52 ^c		drai	77 ^b
		dīkṣ	314 ^a		dviṣ	314 ^d
thuḍ	160 ^b	dīdhī	52 ^d		dvṛ	67 ^c
thurv	291 ^c	dīp	232 ^c			
		1.2 du	59 ^c		dhakk	83 ^a
1 damś	300 ^b	duḥkha	24 ^c		dhan	175 ^z
2.3 damś	300 ^c	duḍ	160 ^c	1.2	dhan	221 ^c
damś	335 ^b	durv	291 ^c		dhanv	292 ^d
damh	347 ^c	dul	276 ^c		dhā	43 ^c
1 dakṣ	314 ^b	duṣ	214 ^d		dhāv	293 ^b
2 dakṣ	314 ^c	1 duh	346 ^d		dhi	48 ^d
dagh	96 ^d	2 duh	347 ^a		dhikṣ	316 ^c
daṅgh	97 ^a	dū	63 ^c		dhinv	293 ^z
daṇḍa	24 ^c	dṛ	67 ^c		dhiṣ	316 ^b
dad	200 ^a	dṛm̐h	348 ^a		dhi	53 ^a

	dhu	60 ^a		nakṣ	312 ^b		nṛt	182 ^a
	dhukṣ	316 ^c		1 nakh	90 ^c	1.2	nṅ	73 ^a
	dhurv	293 ^a		2 nakh	91 ^a		ned	199 ^a
1-3	dhū	64 ^a		naj	122 ^b		neṣ	312 ^b
1	dhūp	233 ^c	1.2	naṭ	138 ^c		parṁs	337 ^c
2	dhūp	233 ^d	3-5	naṭ	139 ^c		pakṣ	317 ^d
	dhūr	267 ^b		naḍ	161 ^a		pakṣa	27 ^c
	dhūs	301 ^c	1	naḍ	198 ^c	1	pac	104 ^b
	dhūṣ	316 ^b	2	naḍ	198 ^d	2	pac	104 ^c
	dhūs	336 ^b		nand	200 ^b	1	pañc	104 ^c
1	dhṛ	67 ^d	1.2	nabh	245 ^d	2	pañc	104 ^d
2-4	dhṛ	68 ^a		nam	253 ^a	1.2	paṭ	139 ^d
	dhṛj	121 ^d		namb	241 ^b		paṭa	25 ^c
	dhṛñj	121 ^d	1	nay	258 ^d		paṭh	149 ^c
1	dhṛṣ	315 ^b	2	nay	259 ^d		paṇ	175 ^b
2	dhṛṣ	315 ^c	1	nard	198 ^c	1	paṇḍ	161 ^a
3	dhṛṣ	315 ^d	2	nard	200 ^c	2	paṇḍ	161 ^b
4	dhṛṣ	316 ^a		naṛb	241 ^b	1	pat	182 ^a
	dhe	75 ^a		nal	275 ^b	2	pat	182 ^b
	dhor	267 ^a		naś	300 ^a		pata	26 ^c
	dhmā	43 ^d		nas	334 ^a		path	187 ^c
	dhyai	77 ^b		nah	346 ^b	1.2	pad	200 ^d
	dhraj	122 ^a		nāth	186 ^d		pada	25 ^d
	dhrañj	121 ^d	1	nādh	212 ^d		pan	221 ^c
	dhraṇ	175 ^a	2	nādh	213 ^a		panth	187 ^c
	dhran	224 ^d		nās	334 ^a		pamb	241 ^b
1.2	dhrās	336 ^a		nims	333 ^d		pay	259 ^d
	dhrākh	90 ^d		nikṣ	312 ^c		parṇa	25 ^c
	dhrāgh	97 ^c		nij	120 ^a		pard	200 ^c
	dhrāñkṣ	315 ^a		niñj	120 ^b		parb	241 ^c
	dhrāḍ	160 ^d		nid	199 ^a		parv	294 ^a
	dhrīj	122 ^a		nind	199 ^b		parṣ	318 ^a
1.2	dhru	60 ^a		ninv	290 ^d	1	pal	276 ^d
	dhrek	83 ^c		nil	275 ^b	2	pal	277 ^a
	dhrai	77 ^c		nivāsa	25 ^a		palyula	27 ^a
	dhvams	336 ^b		niś	300 ^b		palyūla	27 ^a
	dhvaj	122 ^a		niṣ	312 ^c		pall	277 ^d
	dhvañj	122 ^a		niṣk	84 ^a		pav	293 ^c
	dhvaṇ	175 ^a		nī	52 ^c	1	paś	301 ^d
	dhvan	221 ^b		nīl	275 ^a	2	paś	302 ^a
	dhvana	24 ^d		nīv	290 ^d		paśa	26 ^a
	dhvāñkṣ	315 ^a		nu	59 ^a	1.2	paṣ	317 ^c
	dhvṛ	67 ^d		nud	160 ^d		paṣa	26 ^a
				nud	198 ^d	1.2	pas	337 ^c
	nakk	83 ^d		pū	63 ^c			

1.2	pā	44 ^b	2	pūr	267 ^d		phakk	84 ^a
	pāra	26 ^d		pūrb	241 ^c	1	phaṇ	176 ^a
	pāl	276 ^d		pūrv	294 ^b	2	phaṇ	176 ^b
	pi	49 ^a		pūl	278 ^a	1	phal	278 ^b
	pims	337 ^d		pūṣ	319 ^a	2.3	phal	278 ^c
	picc	104 ^b	1	pṛ	68 ^b		phull	278 ^a
	picch	113 ^b	2.3	pṛ	68 ^c		phel	278 ^d
1	piñj	122 ^c	4	pṛ	68 ^d			
2	piñj	122 ^d	1.2	pṛc	105 ^a		baṭh	149 ^c
	piṭ	140 ^b	3	pṛc	105 ^b		baṇ	176 ^c
	pith	149 ^b		pṛñj	123 ^a		bad	201 ^a
	piṇ	175 ^c		pṛd	161 ^d	1.2	badh	213 ^c
1.2	piṇḍ	161 ^b		pṛn	175 ^d		ban	221 ^d
	pinv	293 ^d		pṛth	187 ^d	1.2	bandh	213 ^b
	pil	277 ^b		pṛṣ	319 ^a		babhr	267 ^d
	piś	301 ^d	1	pṛ	73 ^b		bamb	241 ^d
	piṣ	317 ^b	2	pṛ	73 ^c		barb	241 ^d
1.2	pis	336 ^a		pel	277 ^b		barh	348 ^b
	pī	53 ^d		pev	293 ^c	1	bal	278 ^d
	pīd	161 ^c		pes	336 ^c	2	bal	279 ^a
	pīl	277 ^c		pai	77 ^c	3.4	bal	279 ^b
	pīv	294 ^a		pyāy	260 ^b		balh	348 ^b
	pum̐s	338 ^a	1	pyuṣ	318 ^c		bādh	214 ^c
1.2	puṭ	140 ^a	2	pyuṣ	318 ^d		bind	201 ^a
	puṭa	27 ^b		pyus	337 ^a		bil	279 ^c
	puṭṭ	140 ^c		pyai	77 ^c		bis	338 ^b
	puṇ	175 ^d		prach	113 ^b		bukk	84 ^c
	pund	161 ^d	1.2	prath	188 ^a		buṭ	140 ^c
1	puth	187 ^a		pras	337 ^b		buḍ	162 ^a
2	puth	187 ^b		prā	44 ^a		bud	201 ^b
	punth	187 ^b	1	pri	53 ^b	1	budh	214 ^a
	pur	267 ^c	2.3	pri	53 ^c	2	budh	214 ^b
	purv	294 ^a	4	pri	53 ^d	3	budh	214 ^c
1.2	pul	277 ^c		pru	60 ^b		bund	201 ^b
3	pul	277 ^d	1	pruṣ	318 ^a	1	bundh	213 ^d
1.2	puṣ	316 ^d	2	pruṣ	318 ^b	2	bundh	214 ^a
3.4	puṣ	317 ^a		preṅkhola	25 ^b		bul	279 ^d
	puṣp	233 ^d		proth	187 ^d		bus	338 ^a
	pus	336 ^d		plakṣ	319 ^b		bust	182 ^c
	pust	182 ^b		plih	348 ^b		bṛ	73 ^c
1-3	pū	64 ^b		plu	60 ^b		bran	176 ^c
	pūj	122 ^b	1.2	pluṣ	318 ^b		brū	64 ^a
	pūṇ	176 ^a	3	pluṣ	318 ^c			
	pūy	260 ^a		plev	293 ^c		bhakk	319 ^a
1	pūr	267 ^a		psā	44 ^a	1	bhaj	123 ^b

2 bhaj	123 ^c	1 bhrās	302 ^c	mal	280 ^c
1 bhañj	123 ^c	2 bhrās	302 ^d	mala	28 ^d
2 bhañj	124 ^d	bhrās	338 ^d	mall	280 ^c
1.2 bhaṭ	140 ^d	bhrī	54 [?]	mav	295 [?]
bhaṇ	176 ^c	bhrud	162 ^c	mavy	260 ^c
1.2 bhaṇḍ	162 ^b	bhrūṇ	176 ^d	maś	303 ^d
1.2 bhand	201 ^c	bhrej	123 ^d	maṣ	320 ^c
bharts	338 ^b	bhreṣ	320 ^a	maṣk	84 ^d
bharbh	247 [?]	bhlakṣ	319 ^b	mas	339 ^b
bharv	294 ^c	1.2 bhlās	302 ^d -303 [?]	mask	84 ^d
1.2 bhal	280 [?]	bhlās	338 ^d	mah	348 ^d
bhall	280 ^b			maha	28 ^c
bhaṣ	320 ^c	1 mamh	348 ^d	1 mā	44 ^c
bhas	338 ^c	2 mamh	349 [?]	2.3 mā	44 ^d
bhā	44 ^c	makṣ	322 ^b	māñkṣ	322 ^c
bhāja	28 [?]	makh	91 ^a	1.2 mān	222 [?]
bhām	254 ^b	mañk	84 ^d	mānth	189 [?]
bhāma	27 ^d	mañkh	91 ^a	1.2 mārg	93 ^c
bhāṣ	319 ^d	maṅg	93 ^b	mārj	125 ^a
bhās	339 [?]	1 maṅgh	97 ^c	māh	349 ^c
bhikṣ	319 ^c	2 maṅgh	97 ^d	mi	49 ^a
bhid	201 ^d	mac	105 ^d	mich	113 ^c
bhil	280 [?]	maj	125 ^a	mith	188 ^b
bhī	54 ^a	majj	125 ^c	1 mid	203 ^b
1.2 bhuj	124 ^a	1 mañc	105 ^c	2.3 mid	203 ^c
bhuṇḍ	162 ^d	2 mañc	106 ^d	4 mid	203 ^d
1.2 bhū	64 ^c	math	149 ^d	mind	203 ^b
3 bhū	64 ^d	maṇ	177 [?]	minv	294 ^d
4 bhū	65 [?]	manṭh	149 ^d	mil	280 ^d
bhūṣ	320 ^b	1 maṇḍ	163 ^b	miś	303 ^a
1 bhṛ	68 ^d	2.3 maṇḍ	163 ^c	miśra	29 ^b
2 bhṛ	69 [?]	math	189 ^d	1 miṣ	321 ^a
bhṛj	124 ^b	1 mad	202 ^c	2 miṣ	321 ^b
bhṛś	302 ^b	2.3 mad	202 ^d	mih	349 ^b
bhṛ	73 ^d	1.2 man	222 ^b	1 mī	54 ^b
bheṣ	320 [?]	3.4 man	222 ^c	2.3 mī	54 ^c
bhyas	339 ^a	mantr	268 [?]	mīm	254 ^b
1 bhramś	302 ^b	1.2 manth	188 ^d	mīl	280 ^c
2 bhramś	302 ^c	3 manth	189 [?]	mīv	294 ^c
bhrajj	124 ^c	mand	202 [?]	1 muc	106 ^a
bhraṇ	176 ^c	mabhr	268 [?]	2.3 muc	106 ^b
1 bhrām	253 ^d	mamb	241 ^d	muj	125 ^a
2.3 bhrām	254 [?]	may	260 ^b	1 muñc	106 ^a
bhraś	302 ^c	marb	241 ^d	2 muñc	106 ^d
bhrāj	123 ^d	marv	294 ^d	muñj	124 ^d

2 rī	55 ^a	2 laj	128 ^b	4 luṭ	143 ^b
rīv	295 ^c	3 laj	128 ^c	1.2 luṭh	151 ^b
1.2 ru	61 ^a	laja	30 ^d	3 luṭh	151 ^c
ruc	107 ^c	lajj	128 ^a	1 luḍ	165 ^c
1 ruj	126 ^d	1 lañj	128 ^b	2 luḍ	165 ^d
2 ruj	127 ^a	2 lañj	128 ^c	1 luṇṭ	142 ^d
1 ruṭ	142 ^b	lañja	30 ^d	2 luṇṭ	143 ^c
2 ruṭ	142 ^c	laṭ	143 ^c	1 luṇṭh	150 ^d
1.2 ruṭh	150 ^c	1 laḍ	164 ^c	2 luṇṭh	151 ^c
ruṇṭ	142 ^b	2 laḍ	164 ^d	luṇḍ	166 ^b
ruṇṭh	150 ^d	3.4 laḍ	165 ^a	luṇth	189 ^b
rud	204 ^c	1 laṇḍ	165 ^b	1 lup	235 ^a
1 [anu-]rudh	215 ^c	2 laṇḍ	165 ^c	2 lup	235 ^b
2 rudh	215 ^d	lap	235 ^b	1 lubh	248 ^b
rup	234 ^a	labh	248 ^a	2 lubh	248 ^c
ruś	303 ^b	labha	31 ^a	lumb	242 ^c
1 ruṣ	323 ^a	lamb	242 ^b	luṣ	324 ^a
2.3 ruṣ	323 ^b	lambh	248 ^a	luh	350 ^a
ruh	349 ^d	lal	281 ^b	lū	65 ^b
rūkṣa	30 ^a	lala	31 ^b	lūṣ	323 ^d
rūpa	29 ^d	laś	303 ^c	lep	234 ^c
rūṣa	30 ^c	1 laṣ	324 ^a	1.2 lok	85 ^c
rek	85 ^a	2.3 laṣ	324 ^b	1.2 loc	108 ^a
rej	127 ^c	1 las	340 ^a	loṭ	144 ^a
reṭ	142 ^a	2 las	340 ^b	loḍ	166 ^a
rep	234 ^c	lā	45 ^b	loṣṭ	143 ^d
rebh	247 ^d	lākh	91 ^c	laud	166 ^a
rev	295 ^c	lāgh	98 ^b	lpī	55 ^c
reṣ	323 ^c	lāj	127 ^d	lvī	55 ^c
rai	78 ^a	lāñch	114 ^a		
roḍ	164 ^c	lāñj	127 ^d	1.2 vaṁh	351 ^d
rauṭ	141 ^d	lābha	31 ^a	vakṣ	326 ^a
raud	164 ^b	likh	91 ^c	vakh	91 ^c
		liṅkh	91 ^d	vañk	85 ^d
lak	85 ^b	1.2 liṅg	94 ^b	vañkh	91 ^c
1 lakṣ	324 ^c	lip	234 ^d	vañg	95 ^a
2 lakṣ	324 ^d	1.2 liś	303 ^d	vañgh	99 ^a
lakh	91 ^d	lih	350 ^b		
1.2 lag	94 ^d	1 lī	55 ^a	1 vac	108 ^b
lañkh	91 ^d	2 lī	55 ^b	2 vac	108 ^c
lañg	94 ^c	3 lī	55 ^c	3 vac	108 ^d
1 lañgh	98 ^c	luñc	108 ^b	1.2 vaj	130 ^a
2.3 lañgh	98 ^d	luñj	128 ^c	1 vañc	109 ^b
lach	114 ^a	1 luṭ	142 ^c	2 vañc	109 ^c
1 laj	128 ^a	2.3 luṭ	143 ^a	1 vaṭ	144 ^a
				2 vaṭ	144 ^c

vaṭa	33 ^c	1 vā	45 ^b	vṛñj	129 ^b
vath	151 ^d	2 vā	45 ^d	vṛn	177 ^c
vaṇ	177 ^c	vāṅkṣ	326 ^b	1 vṛt	183 ^c
vaṇṭ	144 ^b	vāñch	114 ^c	2 vṛt	183 ^d
vaṇṭ	33 ^b	vād	167 ^a	3 vṛt	184 ^a
vaṇṭh	151 ^d	vāta	32 ^d	1.2 vṛdh	216 ^c
1.2 vaṇḍ	166 ^c	vādh	216 ^d	vṛn	224 ^d
1.2 vad	205 ^a	vāvṛt	184 ^a	vṛś	304 ^a
3 vad	205 ^b	vās	304 ^b	1.2 vṛṣ	325 ^c
vadh	216 ^a	vāsa	32 ^a	1 vṛh	351 ^a
1 van	222 ^d	vāh	351 ^c	2.3 vṛh	351 ^b
2.3 van	223 ^a	vic	108 ^d	vṛ	74 ^a
4 van	223 ^b	1 vich	114 ^b	ve	75 ^b
vand	204 ^d	2 vich	114 ^c	ven	177 ^d
vap	236 ^a	1 vij	128 ^d	veth	189 ^c
vabhr	268 ^c	2.3 vij	129 ^a	vep	235 ^d
vam	255 ^b	viṭ	144 ^d	vel	281 ^c
vay	260 ^c	viḍ	166 ^b	vela	33 ^a
vara	31 ^b	vitta	32 ^c	vell	281 ^c
varc	109 ^c	vith	189 ^d	vevī	55 ^d
varṇ	178 ^b	1 vid	205 ^c	veṣṭ	144 ^a
varṇa	31 ^c	2 vid	205 ^d	veh	351 ^c
vardh	217 ^a	3 vid	206 ^a	vehl	281 ^c
varph	238 ^e	4.5 vid	206 ^b	vai	78 ^a
1 varh	350 ^b	vidh	216 ^b	vyac	109 ^a
2 varh	350 ^c	vip	235 ^c	vyath	189 ^b
val	281 ^d	vīl	282 ^a	vyadh	216 ^b
valk	86 ^b	viś	304 ^b	vyap	235 ^c
valg	95 ^b	1 viṣ	324 ^d	1.2 vyay	260 ^d
valbh	248 ^c	2 viṣ	325 ^a	vyaya	32 ^b
valyula	33 ^d	3 viṣ	325 ^b	vyuṇṭ	144 ^c
valyūla	33 ^d	vis	341 ^c	vye	75 ^c
vall	281 ^d	vī	55 ^d	1.2 vraj	129 ^d
1 valh	350 ^c	vīja	34 ^a	vraṇ	177 ^c
2 valh	350 ^d	vīra	34 ^b	vraṇa	34 ^c
vaś	304 ^c	vunḡ	95 ^a	vraśc	109 ^d
vaṣ	326 ^b	1.2 vṛ	69 ^b	1.2 vrī	56 ^a
vaṣk	85 ^d	3.4 vṛ	69 ^c	vrīḍ	166 ^d
1 vas	340 ^d	1 vṛmh	350 ^d	vrīs	340 ^c
2.3 vas	341 ^a	2 vṛmh	351 ^a	vruḍ	167 ^b
4 vas	341 ^b	vṛk	86 ^a	vrūs	340 ^c
vasa	32 ^a	vṛkṣ	325 ^d	vli	56 ^b
vask	85 ^d	vṛc	109 ^d	vleṣka	33 ^b
vast	184 ^b	1 vṛj	129 ^b		
vah	352 ^a	2.3 vṛj	129 ^c	1 [ā-]śams	342 ^a

2	śams	342 ^c	śī	56 ^b	1.2	śranth	190 ^a	
	śamst	184 ^d	1.2	śīk	87 ^b	3	śranth	190 ^d
1.2	śak	86 ^c		śībh	248 ^d		śram	255 ^d
	śaṅk	86 ^d		śīl	283 ^z	1.2	śrā	46 ^a
	śac	110 ^b		śīla	35 ^c		śrāma	35 ^u
	śaṅc	110 ^z		śuk	87 ^z		śri	49 ^b
1.2	śaṭ	145 ^a	1	śuc	110 ^b		śriṣ	327 ^a
1	śaṭh	152 ^z	2	śuc	110 ^d		śrī	56 ^c
2	śaṭh	152 ^b		śucy	261 ^u	1.2	śru	61 ^b
3	śaṭh	152 ^c	1.2	śuṭh	153 ^a	1	śrai	78 ^z
	śaṭha	35 ^b	1	śuṇṭh	153 ^a	2	śrai	78 ^b
	śaṇ	178 ^c	2	śuṇṭh	153 ^b		śron	178 ^e
	śaṇḍ	167 ^d		śudh	217 ^d		ślaṅk	87 ^a
	śad	207 ^u		śun	223 ^c		ślaṅg	95 ^b
1.2	śap	236 ^b	1	śundh	217 ^z		ślatha	34 ^d
	śabd	206 ^{cd}	2	śundh	217 ^b		ślākh	91 ^e
1.2	śam	255 ^c	1.2	śubh	249 ^z		ślāgh	99 ^b
	śamb	242 ^c		śumbh	249 ^z	1.2	śliṣ	327 ^b
	śarb	242 ^d		śulk	87 ^d	3	śliṣ	327 ^c
	śarv	296 ^a		śulb	242 ^d		ślok	87 ^c
1	śal	282 ^z		śuṣ	327 ^c		śloṇ	178 ^e
2	śal	282 ^b		śūr	269 ^z		śvaṅk	87 ^z
3.4	śal	282 ^c		śūra	35 ^b		śvac	110 ^z
	śalbh	248 ^d		śūrp	236 ^b		śvaṅc	110 ^a
	śav	296 ^a		śul	283 ^c		śvaṭh	152 ^c
	śas	304 ^c		śūṣ	328 ^a		śvaṭha	35 ^c
	śaṣ	326 ^b	1	śṛdh	217 ^b		śvaṇṭh	152 ^c
1.2	śas	341 ^d	2	śṛdh	217 ^c		śvabhṛ	268 ^d
	śākh	91 ^e		śṛ	74 ^b		śval	282 ^d
	śāḍ	167 ^c		śel	283 ^c		śvalk	88 ^u
	śān	223 ^c		śo	79 ^c		śvall	282 ^c
	śāra	34 ^d		śoṇ	178 ^c		śvas	341 ^c
	śāl	282 ^d		śauṭ	144 ^d		śvi	49 ^c
1	[ā-]śās	342 ^z		śauḍ	167 ^c		śvit	184 ^c
2	[ā-]śās	342 ^b		ścut	184 ^c		śvind	207 ^a
3	śās	342 ^c		ścyut	184 ^c		ṣṭyai	78 ^d
	śī	49 ^c		śnath	189 ^d	1	ṣṭhiv	296 ^b
	śikṣ	327 ^d		śmīl	283 ^b	2	ṣṭhiv	296 ^c
	śiṅgh	99 ^a		śyai	78 ^c		ṣṭhiv	296 ^c
	śiṅj	130 ^b		śraṅk	87 ^z		ṣvaṣk	88 ^b
	śiṭ	145 ^c		śraṅg	95 ^b			
	śil	283 ^u	1.2	śraṇ	178 ^d		śamst	184 ^d
1.2	śiṣ	326 ^c	1	śrath	190 ^b	1.2	sag	95 ^c
3	[vi-]śiṣ	326 ^d	2	śrath	190 ^c	1.2	sagh	99 ^c
4	śiṣ	327 ^z		śratḥa	34 ^d			

	spaś	305 ^b		sribh	250 ^b		hiṣk
	spṛ	70 ^c		sriv	297 ^b		hu
	spṛś	304 ^d		sru	62 ^d	1	huḍ
	spṛha	36 ^d		srek	89 ^b	2	huḍ
	sphaṭ	147 ^a		srai	78 ^e		huṇḍ
	sphaṭa	39 ^c		svaṅg	95 ^d		hurch
	sphaṇṭ	147 ^d		svaṇj	130 ^c		hul
	sphar	269 ^c		svaṭh	153 ^c		hūḍ
	sphal	284 ^c	1	svad	208 ^d	1	hṛ
	sphāy	261 ^c	2	svad	209 ^a	2	hṛ
	sphiṭ	147 ^b	1.2	svan	224 ^b	1.2	hṛṣ
1	sphuṭ	146 ^b		svana	40 ^a	3	hṛṣ
2.3	sphuṭ	146 ^c		svap	236 ^c		heṭ
4	sphuṭ	146 ^d		svara	38 ^b	1.2	heṭh
5	[ā-]sphuṭ	147 ^a	1.2	svart	184 ^e	1	heḍ
	sphuṭa	36 ^d		svard	209 ^a	2	heḍ
	sphuḍ	168 ^a		svaṣk	89 ^a		heṣ
	sphuṇṭ	146 ^d		svād	209 ^b		hoḍ
1	sphuṇḍ	168 ^a	1	svid	208 ^b		haud
2	sphuṇḍ	168 ^b	2	svid	208 ^d		hnu
	sphur	269 ^c		svṛ	69 ^d		hmal
	sphurch	114 ^d		svṛ	74 ^b		hrag
	sphul	284 ^c					hras
	spūrj	131 ^c		haṭ	147 ^e		hrād
1	smi	49 ^d		haṭh	153 ^c		hrī
2	smi	50 ^a		had	210 ^c		hrīch
	smit	147 ^c		han	224 ^c		hruḍ
	smīl	284 ^d		hamm	256 ^e		hrūḍ
	smurch	114 ^d		hay	261 ^b		hrep
1.2	smṛ	70 ^b		hary	261 ^b		hreṣ
3	smṛ	70 ^c		hal	285 ^c		hraud
	syand	209 ^d		has	343 ^d		hlag
1.2	syam	256 ^d	1.2	hā	46 ^c		hlap
	syama	40 ^a		hi	50 ^b		hlas
1	sramś	343 ^b		hiṁś	343 ^e		hlād
2	sramś	343 ^c		hikk	89 ^c		hval
	sramh	353 ^c		hiṇḍ	169 ^a		hvr
	sraṅk	89 ^a		hindola	40 ^b		hve
1	srambh	249 ^d		hinv	297 ^c		
2	srambh	250 ^a		hil	285 ^c		

SAUTRA ROOTS

uḍ	355 ^b	tandr	358 ^a	riph	356 ^d
ud	356 ^a	tav	358 ^c	ribh	357 ^a
ur	357 ^d	dham	357 ^c	lat	355 ^d
ul	358 ^a	pañj	354 ^c	lul	358 ^b
ṛś	358 ^c	pīy	357 ^d	lus	359 ^b
kañj	354 ^c	put	355 ^d	vaḍ	355 ^c
kap	356 ^c	bhiṣ	359 ^a	sat	356 ^a
kark	354 ^a	mañj	354 ^d	sall	358 ^c
kuṭh	355 ^b	maṭ	355 ^a	sik	354 ^b
kut	355 ^c	mark	354 ^b	sund	356 ^c
kṣad	356 ^b	marc	354 ^c	skambh	357 ^b
kṣup	356 ^d	yus	359 ^a	skumbh	357 ^b
caṅk	354 ^a	raṇṭ	355 ^a	stambh	357 ^a
ḍim	357 ^c	raś	358 ^d	stumbh	357 ^a

APPENDIX II

An alphabetical Index of Meanings, together with the
corresponding roots (also arranged alphabetically).

<i>aṁśake</i> : saṭ	<i>abhivāde</i> : vand
<i>aṁśe</i> : bind	<i>abhiśave</i> : cūcy, śūcy
<i>agnīyutau</i> : dhṁā	<i>abhisarpaṇe</i> : dyu
<i>agnīyutau dhvanau</i> : dhṁā	<i>abhug-gatyoh</i> : 1 laṅgh
<i>agragatyām</i> : pur	<i>abhuji</i> : 1 laṅgh
<i>aghakṛtau</i> : agha	<i>abhyāse</i> : mnā, śīla
<i>aghyarthake</i> : vaṅgh	<i>abhyāse' tiśāyane</i> : śīla
<i>aghyarthe</i> : 1 maṅgh	<i>abhradhvanau</i> : gada
<i>aṅke</i> : 1 lakṣ	<i>abhraśabde</i> : stana
<i>aṅgacūrṇe</i> : vraṇa	<i>amarṣe</i> : 4 dhṛṣ
<i>atikrame</i> : 2 aṭṭ, aṭṭ, adṭ, uch	<i>amiśraṇe</i> : 1 yu
<i>atikrame vadhe</i> : 2 aṭṭ, aṭṭ, adṭ	<i>arcāyām</i> : mañc
<i>atiśāyane</i> : 2 [vi-]śiṣ, śīla	<i>arce</i> : cāy, 1 man, 1.2 mān
<i>adane</i> : kaḍ, kuḍ, 1 car, hu	<i>arjane</i> : 1 arj, ṛj, 1.2 sarj
<i>adane darpe ca</i> : kaḍ	<i>artau</i> : cakk, cikk, cuḥk
<i>adbhute</i> : citra	<i>arthane</i> : av, nāth
<i>adhaḥpate</i> : bhṛś, 1.2 bhraṁś,	<i>arthyāyām</i> : bhikṣ
bhraś	<i>ardane</i> : 1 tump, tuh, 1 duh, lumb
<i>adhārṣṭye</i> : klīb, klīv	<i>arde</i> : uh, tumb, 3 div
<i>adhyayane</i> : [adhi-]i, carc	<i>alamkṛtau</i> : taṁs
<i>anādare</i> : 1 aṭṭ, 1 jas, toḍ, dhī, roḍ,	<i>alamarthe</i> : okh, drākh, dhrākh,
rauṭ, raud, śiṭ, siṭ, 1.2 suṭṭ,	rākh, lākh
2 sūrḥṣy, sphit, smi, smiṭ, hiṇḍ,	<i>alābhe</i> : bhikṣ
1 heḍ, hoḍ	<i>alike</i> : 3 hṛṣ
<i>anādare īrṣye</i> : 2 sūrḥṣy	<i>avakṣepe</i> : kuts
<i>anādare taucchye ca</i> : 1 suṭṭ	<i>avagame</i> : av
<i>antardhau</i> : 3 laj	<i>avajñā-caurye</i> : 2 luṇṭ
<i>anveṣaṇe</i> : ḍhuṇḍh	<i>avajñāyām</i> : avadhīra, 2 luṇṭ
<i>anveṣe</i> : geṣ, gleṣ, 2 mārg	<i>avane</i> : tuñj, daṅgh, day
<i>āpanayane</i> : luñc	<i>avayave</i> : piś
<i>āpasāraṇe</i> : oṇ	<i>avidhvaṁse</i> : 4 dhṛ
<i>āpānotsarge</i> : pard	<i>aśabde</i> : kall
<i>āpradāpamadoh</i> : kūṭ	<i>asamśītau</i> : 2 car
<i>āpradāyām</i> : kūṭ	<i>asamśṛte</i> : 3 śaṭh, śvaṭh, śvaṇṭh,
<i>āpramadi</i> : kūṭ	saṭh, svaṭh
<i>abhibhave</i> : ji, jri, tṣ	<i>asadvyavahāre</i> : phakk
<i>abhibhave jaye ca</i> : ji	<i>asadvyavahāre śanaīrgatau</i> : phakk
<i>abhiyoge</i> : add, add	<i>asarvopayoge</i> : 2 śiṣ
	<i>asphuṭadhvanau</i> : śiñj

ākṛṣi : 1 kṛṣ
ākruṣi : viḍ
ākroṣe : viṭ
ākroṣe svane : viṭ
ākṣepe : 2 muṭ, svara
ākhyāne : 1 viḍ
āghāte : ud (S), lat (S)
āghrāṇe : śiṅgh
ācāre : 1 car
ācchādane : ūṇu
ājau : ḡph, 1 riph
ādare : dḡ
ādāne : kuk, 1.2 grah, glah, cīy, vḡk
ādṛtau : pust, bust
ādhāre : dhī
ādhāre 'nādare : dhī
ādhyāne : 1.2 kaṇṭh, maṇṭh
āpane : rak, 2 rag, lak
āplāva uddhṛtau utplutya gatyām : skund
āplāve : vāḍ, skund
ābhāsa-mantrayoh : kuṇa
ābhāse : kuṇa
ābhikṣṇye : 1 iṣ
āmarṣe : 2 śik
āmṛṣi : 1 sīk
āyāne : āñch, drāgh
ārambhe : aṅgh, 1 maṅgh, vaṅgh
ārogye : 1 kit
ārohane : vaḍ (S)
ārjave : ubj, dān
ārjave chidi : dān
ārtasvare : 1 kaṇ, 3 ku, kū
ārdratve : knūy
ālasye : kuṇṭh, ruṇṭh, 1 luṇṭh, 3 śaṭh, 2 śuṭh
ālīnge : svañj
āloke : 2 jñā
āloce : 2 lakṣ, 1.2 śam
āviṣkṛtau : 2 śabd
āvṛtau : kūl, 2 rudh
āśāyām : bhrūn
āśā-viśaṅkayoh : bhrūn
āśiṣi : nāth, 1 [ā-]śams, 2, 3 [ā-]śās
āśrutau : 2 sūd

āskadi : stigh
āskande : 2 tik, tig
āskande vadhe : 2 tik
āstrytau : kut (S)
āsvāde : ūrd, rasa
āsvāde snehe : rasa
āhatau : 1 taṭ, taḍ, taṇḍ
āhvāne : kand, 1 krand, kland

icchā-garva-cāpale : kak
icchāyām : kak, 1 kit, tam, 1 div
ijyāyām : dīkṣ
itau : cañc, 2 tañc, tvañc, vis
ityām : tḡkṣ

ikṣe : 1 iṣ, 2 lok, 2 loc
iḍe : pan
īpsāyām : lal
īpse : lala, vara, spṛha
īṛṣye : īrkṣy, īṛṣy, 1.2 sūrḡṣy
īṣatkampe : spand
īhe : ceṣṭ

uktau : carc, jarc, jarch, jarjh, jharc, jharch, jharjh, brū, bhikṣ, laṭ, 2 vaṭ, varṇa
uktau bhartse : carc, jarc, jharc
ucchrāye : murch
ucchrāya-dhṛtyarcā-bhāsu kalkane dambhe śāṭhye : mañc
ucchrāye : 2 taṭ, mañc, 1-4 stūp
ucchrītau : 3 pul
uñche : 2 iṣ, uñch, 1.2 udhras, 1.2 dhras, śil, śil
uñche utkṣīpi ca : 2 udhras
utkṣīpi : 2 udhras
utkṣepaṇe : olañj, 2 laṇḍ
utkṣepe : olaṇḍ, dul, 1 dhras
utpāte : rad
utplutya gatyām : skund
utsarga-samvṛtyoh : buḍ
utsarge : buḍ
utsāhe : dṛek, dhṛek
utsṛji : 2 pyuṣ
udgāre : snuh

- udgire* : vam
uddhrtau : skund
udyame : 2 aḍ, gur, gūr, gurv,
 1 gūr, 3 vṛh
udvrttau : sku
unmanthana-jihvayoh : 2 laḍ
unmanthane : 2 laḍ
unmāde : meṭ, meḍ, mreṭ, mreḍ,
 mlet, mled, loṭ, loḍ, laud
unmitau : tul
upakarane : kuṇ
upakāre : 2 tan, 4 van
upakṣaye : tas, 1 das
upaghāte : uṭh, 1 ruṭh, 2 luṭh
upatape : 1.2 kliś
upatāpe : 1 du, 2 dru, svṛ
upanitau : jyo, dīkṣ
upaveśe : ās
upasevāyām : vāsa
upaseve : 3 laḍ
upaskare : 1 yat
upahatau : 2 tan, 4 van
upahatau śraddhāghāte śraddhōpa-
kārayoh : 2 tan, 4 van

ūrjane : ṛj, 2 chad
ūrjāśabde : 2 garj

ṛddhau : 2 vṛmh, 1 vṛh

ekacare : vanṭh

aiśy-gatyoh : pata
aiśye : ṛt, 3.4 tap, nāth, 1.2 pat,
 pata, 1.2 sur
aiśye gatyām ca : 2 pat
aiśvarya-prasavayoh : 3-5 su
aiśvarye : iś, 3-5 su

autkye : 2 smṛ

kaṭvat bhaya-bhīmayoh [ca] : kiṭ
katthane : śalbh, śāl, śibh, ślāgh
katthe : cībh
kathane : khyā

kampa-gatyoh : 1 īr
kampe : 1 īr, 2 ej, taṅg, tep, tvaṅg,
 1 dhu, 1-3 dhū, 2.3 vij
kampe gate : tvaṅg
kampe gate skhalane ca : taṅg
karmaṇām samāptau : tīra, pāra
kalāhe : tuṭ
kalkane : mac, mañc, 1 muc,
 1 muñc
kalkane dambhe śāṭhye : mac,
 mañc, 1 muc, 1 muñc
kalke : 1 cap
kalpane : 1.2 kṛp
kāṅkṣane : kāṅkṣ
kāṅkṣi : khaṭ
kāṅkṣe : drāṅkṣ, dhrāṅkṣ, dhvāṅkṣ,
 vāṅkṣ
kāṅkṣe ghorarute : drāṅkṣ,
 dhrāṅkṣ, dhvāṅkṣ
kāntikṛtau : dhūs
kānti-gati-vyāpti-kṣepa-prajāna-
kḥādane : ī, vī, vevī
kāntisamkṣaye : mlai
kāntau : av, ī, 3 prī, vī, vevī
kāme : av, 1 [anu-]rudh, vāñēh
kārkaṣye : kaḍḍ, kadd
kārsye : kṛś, 2 takṣ, 2 tvakṣ
kālopadese : kāla, vela
kīlabandhe : haṭh
kīlabandhe balātkṛtau plutau : haṭh
kutsane : 1.2 garh, galh, nid, nind,
 ned, riph (S)
kutsā-chidoḥ : 2 kuṭṭ
kutsāyām : 2 kuṭṭ
kutsite rave : kard
kutse : iñj, īj, 3 gup
kutse gatau : iñj, īj
kunthe : punth, 1.3 manth, mānth,
 lunth
kundre : gundr
kuśabde : kās
kusmiti : kusm
kūjane : kall, 3 kevid, 2 guj, guñj
kūjaṇe śabde 'śabde : kall
kūje : maṇ, hikk

kūrde : 1.2 gurd, 1.2 gūrd
kṛtau : av, 2.3 kṛ, kṛv, cuḍḍ, cudd
kṛtau hāve : cudd, cudd
kṛtyām : raca
kṛpāyām : krap
kelau : kumāra, kumāla
kaitavāghyarthayoh : 1 mañgh
kaitave : 1 mañgh, 2 śaṭh
koṇane : bhāma
kope : 2 kup, krudh, maś, miś
kauṭilye : 1 kuc, 1 kuṭ, kmar, dhvṛ,
 vañk, hurch, hvṛ
kriyāsu : kag
kṛḍāyām : ūrd, khurd, khūrd,
 1 div
kṛḍe : 2 kil, kurd, kūrd, 3 gudh,
 ram, 2 las
krudhi : 2:3 ruṣ
krodhe : bhām
kroṣe : 1.2 śap
klame : glai, hay, hary
klame gatau : hay, hary
klidi : mṛdh
kliśi : 2 kunth, krunth, 2 tup, tuph,
 2 tump, tumph, piṭh, bhikṣ
kliśi vadhe : 2 tup, tuph, 2 tump,
 tumph, piṭh
kledane : tim, tīm, 2 śḍh
klede : und, klid, 1 śuc, 1 su, stim,
 stīm
kleṣe : 1 kunth, dṛph, dṛmṛph,
 dhikṣ, dhuks, 2 śaṭh
kvele : 2 sel.
kṣaṇikekṣaṇe : citra
kṣaṇikekṣaṇe lekhye 'dbhute : citra
kṣaye : 2 kṣi, kṣai, jāi, dī, vyap,
 1 sai
kṣayaiśvaryaḥ : kṣi
kṣāraṇe : ghaṁs, rī, sic
kṣare : ghaṁs, cut, cyut, ścut, ścyut
kṣāntau : 2 tij, 1-4 mṛs, mṛsa
kṣityām : vyunt, 2 sai
kṣipi : vṛḍ
kṣipi lajje : vṛḍ
kṣute : kṣu

kṣudi : kṣud, 1.2 muṭ, mṛd
kṣudi ākṣeṣe ca : 2 muṭ
kṣudhi : kṣudh
kṣeṣe : aj, 2 as, 1.2 il, ī, kṣapa,
 khoṭa, khoḍa, bis, mi, mokṣ,
 labha, lābha, vip, vī, vevī, 3 sū,
 step
kṣeṣe gate : aj
kṣode : mrad
kṣora-cchidoḥ : khur
kṣore : khur
khace : 1 heth
khañje : 1 khunḍ, laṅg, vaṅg
khanane : kṣur, khai
khādane : ī, vī, vevī
khede : tam, dū, 1 yat, śram
khedecchayoh : tam
khedopaskarayoh : 1 yat
khelane : gud
khele : kṛḍ
khoṭana-vaikalyālasye : kunṭh
khoṭane : kunṭh, khoḍ, khor, khol,
 1 śuṭh, 1 śunṭh
khoṭe : runṭh, 1 lunṭh
khyātau : khyā, 1.2 prath
khyātau kathane : khyā
gaṇḍe : gaṇḍ
gaticāturye : dhor
gati-rakṣayoh : tay, 1 nay
gati-vṛddhyoh : śvi
gati-saṁkhyayoh : kala
gati-sevayoh sukhe [ca] : vāta
gati-stutyoh : ṛś (S)
gati-sthairyorjanārjane : ṛj
gate : 2 aṁh, aṅgh, aj, 2-4 añc, aṭh,
 aṅṭh, 1 amb, arb, taṅg, traṅg,
 tvaṅg, 1 mañgh, vaṅgh, son
gate nindārāmbha-javeṣu : aṅgh,
 1 mañgh, vaṅgh
gate mliṣṭoktau ca : 4 añc
gate varṇe : son

gatau : 2 añj, 1 am, ay, 1 ard, av, aš, 3 as, 1.2 i, ikh, inkh, 1 il, i, inkh, ij, iñj, 1.2 ir, ukh, unkh, ur (S), řj, řn, řt, řn, řś (S), řš, eš, kañs, 2 kañ, kan, kamb, karb, kala, 1.2 kas, kel, 1.2 kram, kvel, kšaj, 2 kšañj, 4 kši, kšel, khamb, kharb, khel, gamb, garb, 2 gā, gruc, 2 gluc, gluñc, ghamb, gharb, 2 cañ, camb, cay, carb, cel, cell, 1 juđ, jun, dī, tamb, tay, tarb, til, till, trañk, 2 dakš, day, 1 div, 1.2 du, dram, 1 dru, drun, dhinv, dhūr, dhřj, dhřñj, dhraj, dhrañj, dhrij, dhvañs, dhvaj, dhvañj, 1 nakh, namb, 1.2 nay, narb, 2 pať, pat, 1 pad, pada, pamb, pay, parb, 2 pal, pall, paśa, paša, pi, piñ, put (S), pel, 2 phañ, 3 phal, phel, mand, may, marv, mašk, mask, mīm, yā, rañh, rañg, 1 rañ, ri, riñg, rī, runťh, lañg, 1 lañgh, 1 liñg, 1 luñťh, vañk, 1.2 vaj, vašk, vask, 1 vā, vāta, 2 vich, vī, vevī, vyaya, 1.2 vraj, 2 śať, 3 śaťh, śamb, śarb, 2 śal, śel, śyai, 1.2 śru, śvaťh, śvañťh, śvaabhr, śvi, saťh, 1.2 [ā-]sad, 3 sad, 1.2 sal, saśc, 2.3.5.6 su, 2.3 sg, sel, sriv, sru, svaťh, han, hamm, hay, hary, 2 hā, hi, hiñđ, huđ, hūđ, hođ, hauđ, hruđ, hrauđ

gatau aiśvarya-prasavayoh : su

gatau kauṭilye 'pi ca : vañk

gatau khañje : lañg

gatau cāle ca : pel

gatau caurye ca : gruc, 2 gluc

gatau tyāge : vyaya

gatau nudi : 2 ir

gatau bhajane śabde : 1 am

gatau bhrañse : dhvañs

gatau vadhe : 2 dakš, dhūr, han

gatau śabde : mīm

gatau śāte ca ; kañs, 2 kas

gatau śruťau : 2 śru

gatau sañskṛťau ca : 2 vaj, 2 vraj

gatau himse : 2 cañ

gatau himse ca : śarb

gatyasañskṛta-sañskṛte : 3 śaťh,

śvaťh, śvañťh, saťh, svaťh

gatyām tañke : 1.2 svart

gatyām dāne ca : jañkš

gatyām prāpane ca : 3 ř

gatyām bhaya-bhīmayoh [ca] : kiť

gatyām matyām : mī

gatyām vakrañe taucchye : kruñc

gatyām śaťťārthe ca : 2 pis

gatyāghāte : khoť

gatyām : 2 añk, añg, ať, abhr, iñg,

iť, i, 2.3 ř, ř, 1.2 kať, kañť, kiť,

kep, kruñc, gam, 2 gūr, gep,

glep, 2 cyu, chyu, jañkš, 1 ju,

ješ, jyu, řik, řik, dhauk, tav (S),

1 tik, trauk, 1 pañđ, 2 pat, path,

panťh, pav, 1.2 pis, pes, plih,

babhr, bamb, barb, mañc,

mabhr, mamb, marb, mī,

2 muñc, mep, mruc, mruñc,

mluc, mluñc, rañh, raph,

ramph, 1 ramb, ray, rimb, 2 ru,

1 liś, lvī, 2 vañc, vabhr, vay,

varph, 1 vyay, vlī, śun, śvac,

śvañc, sañc, sall (S), 2.3 sidh,

2 sīk, sřp, sek, skand, 2 střkš,

srañk, srek, 1.2 svart, svašk,

hrep

gatyālasya-steya-khoťe : runťh,

1 luñťh

gandhagrahañe : ghrā

gandhe : nal

gamana-himsayoh : vā

gamane : řch, 1 car, 2 rañgh, rep,

lep, 2 vā, veñ, 1 střkš

gamane 'dane ācāre : 1 car

garvake : 1.2 man

garve : kak, kharv, 1 đřp, 2 mađ,

śauť, śauđ

garve glapane : 2 mađ

gahane : gaha, nil

gāne : gai
gārdhaye : 2 lubh, luh
gāhe : pīḍ, math, 1.2 manth
gudakrīḍe : kurd, kūrḍ
gudakrīḍe krīḍe : kurd, kūrḍ
guptoktau : mantr
gumphane : 2 ḍḡbh
gopana-kutsayoh : 3 gup
gopane : 3 gup
grantha-bādhayoh : spaś
granthe : gādh, guph, gumph,
 2 cṛt, 1 paś, 2 paś, 2 pas, sūtra,
 spaś
grahane : ghiṇṇ, ghuṇṇ, ghṇṇ,
 day, spars
grahane gatau vādhe dāne 'vane :
 day
grahane śleṣe : spars
graha-saṁvrtau : 1 cīv
grāhe : av, aś, 3 as, gṛha, 1 cīv,
 1 jhaś, 1 tras, marc (S), rā, lā
grāhe pīdhāne : 1 jhaś
grāhe : 1 gras
glapane : 2 mad
glānau : 1.2 klam

ghātane : caśagh, tigh, dagh
ghānye : kṛḍ, 2 jal
ghānye bhakṣe : kṛḍ
ghṛṇāyām : ṛt
ghoravāsīte : drāṅkṣ, dhrāṅkṣ,
 dhvāṅkṣ

caye : 1 kṣal, khal, skhal, sphul
caye cale : skhal
caye cale sphūrtau ca : sphul
cala-tviṣoh : jval
calane : kap (S), barh, balh, vel,
 vell, vehl
cale : 2 cal, jval, bhreṣ, vep,
 skhal, sphar, sphur, sphur
cāpale : kak, preṅkhola
cāla-gatyoh : kel, kvel, kṣel, kbel,
 cel, cell, śel, sēl

कवि. ६

cāle : kamp, kep, kel, kvel, 1 kṣal,
 kṣel, khal, kbel, 1.2 ghaṭṭ, cel,
 cell, pel, 1-3 bhram, vyath, śel,
 sel, sphal, hmal, hval
cāle caye : 1 kṣal, khal
cityām : 1-3 ci
citre : 2 liṅg
cintane : dhyai
cintāyām : 3 bhū, ven
cinte : 1 kṣp
cīve : rīv
cumbane : cumb
cumbe : nims, nikṣ
cūrṇane : piṣ
cūrṇe : 2 puṭ
cūrṇe bhāsi : 2 puṭ
cetanākhyāna-vāsa-vāde : 1 vid
cetanāyām : 1 vid
ceṣṭe : ih, 2 ghaṭ, trand
caurye : gruc, 2 gluc, 2 luṇṭ,
 2 luṇṭh, luṇḍ, stena, hnu

chade : 1 svad, hul
chadmagatyām : tsar
chādane : 3 ghṛ, stṛ
chidi : kuṭṭ, kuṭh (S), 2 kṛt, khur,
 cuṇ, 2 cuṇḍ, 1.2 truṭ, dān, 1
 muṇḍ, 1 muṣ, mus, lū, vardh,
 1 vas
chidi marde : 1 muṇḍ
chede : 2 cuṭ, 2 cuṇṭ, chid, chuṭ,
 cheda, do, picc, 1 lup, vrasc

janau : 1.2 jan
janmani : 1 gā
janyām : ruh
jaye : ji
jarāyām : jyā
jave : aṅgh, dhāv, 1 maṅgh, vaṅgh
jave mṛji : dhāv
jāgare : jāgṛ, drāh
jāgare nikṣepe : drāh
jāḍye : mand
jigīṣāyām : 1 div
jigīṣecchā-paṇi-dyutau krīḍā-gatyoh :
 1 div

jīghāmse : druh
jīhvāyām : 2 lad
jīvane : ūrj, 1.2 bal
jīvane dhānyāvarodhe ca : 2 bal
jīvane bale : ūrj
jīve : dhikṣ, dhukṣ
jīmbhe : 2 jabh, 3 jambh, jṅbh,
 jṁmbh
jāihmye : 1 granth, tuṅ, druṅ
jāihmye vadhe gatau : druṅ
jñaptau : jñap
jñāne : ki, 1.2 cit, veṇ
jñāpse : prach
jyāne : 1.2 jṭ, jrī, jhṭ
jyānau : ghūr, jūr
jyānau vadhe : jūr
jyorthē : dikṣ

jharjhe : jarts

taṁsane : 2 svan
takṣe : 3 takṣ
taṅkane : kaṭh
taṅke : 1 kṣaṇj, śvabhr, 1.2 svart
tatau : 2 pañc, pras
tantutatau : siv
tapah-khedayoh : śram
tapasi : śram
tarka-trṭpyoh : 2 juṣ
tarke : ūh, 2 juṣ
tarpane : 1-3 prī
tarpane kāntau ca : 3 prī
tāde : vyadh
tāpa-stutyoh : ark
tāpe : ark, 2 dhūp
tārasabde : 2 kuc
tāre : tṣ
tāre' bhībhāve plutyām : tṣ
tucchane : 1 cut, cutt, 1 cunt
tuṣtau : tuṣ, tūṣ, 1.2 hṣ
trṭpi : prṇ
trṭpiyoge : 3 mad
trṭtau : av, cak, 2 juṣ, dhrai, suh
trṣi : tṣ
tejane : kṣṇu

tejasi : oja
teje : sām
toṣane : 2 jñā
taucchye : 1 aṭṭ, kuñc, kruñc,
 1 cuṇḍ, putt, 2 liś, 1 sutt
taucchye' nādare : 1 aṭṭ
tyaji : rah
tyāge : ujjh, juṅg, daṅgh, raha,
 vitta, vuṅg, 1-3 vṛj, vṛñj, vyaya,
 1 hā
tyāge' vane : daṅgh
tyāge vṛtau ca : 3 vṛj
trāṇe : 2 bhuj
trāṇe bhakṣe : 2 bhuj
trāsa-śaṅkayoh : śaṅk
trāse : śaṅk
tvaci grāhe : 1 takṣ, 1 tvakṣ
tviṣi : 2 kac, kañc, 2 chṛd, jul, jval,
 taḍ, 1 daṁś, 5 naṭ, 1 paṭ, piṁś,
 2 puṭh, 1 maṁh, 3 laṅgh, 2 vaṁh,
 2 valh, 1 vich, 1 vṛmḥ, haṭ

daṁśe : 2 das
daṇḍapāte : daṇḍa
dade : dadh
dambhe : 1 dambh, mac, mañc,
 1 muc, 1 muñc
darpe : kaḍ, 1 kaṇḍ, karv, kṣīb,
 kṣiv, garva
darbhe : 2 granth, 1 śranth
darbhe vadhe : 1 śranth
darśane : ikṣ, 1 lakṣ, sabhāja
darśane' űke : 1 lakṣ
darśe : 2 daṁś
davāśiṣoh aiśye' rthane : nāth
dave : 2 khid, 3.4 tap, nāth
davaiśyayoh : 3.4 tap
daśane : khard, 2.3 daṁś
dahi : 1.2 uṣ, cūr, 1 pyuṣ, 2 pruṣ,
 2.3 pluṣ
dahi bhāge ca : 1 pyuṣ
dā-gatyoh : kṣaj, 2 kṣaṇj
dāna-ślāgha-nindā-himsājau : tṣph,
 1 riph

dāne : 1 iṣ, ṛph, 3 caṇ, jaṅkṣ,
1 tuñj, [ava-]tviṣ, dad, day,
1.2 dā, dāy, 2.3 dās, 1 dās, diś,
dhā, 1 piñj, 2 pis, barh, 3 bal,
balh, 1 bhal, bhall, yaj, rā,
1 riph, 2 lañj, luñj, śaṇ, 1.2 śraṇ,
saṭṭ, 2 san

dāne dhṛtau : dad

dāne vadhe : 3 bal, 1 bhal, bhall

dāyām : kṣaj, 2 kṣañj

dāhe : ul (S), 1 kuṇḍ, kūṭa, 1.2 tap,
damh, dah, pyus, śriṣ, 1 śliṣ

dāhe mantre : kūṭa

dīpane : dīp, varṇa

dīpti-pratihatyoḥ : 2 ruṭ, 1 luṭ

dīptau : aṣ, 3 as, 1 ej, ghaṇ, ghṇ,
ghṇ, cakās, cand, 2 cīv, tark,
damh, dīdhī, 1 dhūp, bhā, bhās,
yut, rāj, 2 ruṭ, rej, 1 luṭ, 1 lok,
varc, 1 varh, 1 vṛṭ, 1 vṛdh,
1.2 śubh, śumbh, 1 sumbh

dīptau grahe gatau : aṣ, 3 as

dīptau dāhe : damh

duḥkhakṛtau : duḥkha

duḥkhe : vyath

duḥke cāle bhaye : vyath

durgatyām : daridrā

durgandha ārdratve śabde : knūy

durgandha-śirṇyoḥ : pūy

durgandhe : knūy, pūy

durvāci : śaṭha, śvaṭha

duhi : 2 duh

drkkṣaye : andha

ḍṛṣi : vleṣka

ḍṛṣau : 2 das

ḍṛṣau damṣe : 2 das

devane : 2 chṛd, tev, dīdhī, dev

devane tviṣi vāmane : 2 chṛd

devane dīptau : dīdhī

devārcā-dāna-saṃgākṛtau : yaj

devārcāyām : yaj

deśyoktau : mlech

dainyake : 1 khid

dainye : glep

dairghyake : 3 tan

dolane : āndola, hindola

daurbalye : kṛpa, śāra, śratha,
ślatha, sāra

dausthye : taṅk

dyutau : av, indh, kan, 1.2 kās,
kumś, 1 kup, 1 ghaṭ, ghaṭṭ,
1 diy, bhas, 1 ruṭ, 2 sumbh

dyutyām : 1.2 jut, jyut, dyut

dravyaparyaye : krī

drāvane : lī

druhi : gandh

dharme : puṇ

dhānyāvarodhe : 2 bal

dhānye : 2 dhan

dhāraṇe : tantr, dhā

dhāraṇe puṣṭau dāne : dhā

dhūse : ghurṃṣ, dhūṣ, dhūs

dhṛtau : 1 tras, dad, dhi, 4 puṣ,
mañc, mal, ma'la, mall

dhṛtau grahe niṣedhe : 1 tras

dhṛtyām : kuṭumb, 1-3 dhṛ

dhṛṣṭatve : galbh

dhvanane : 1 syam

dhvanarddhyoḥ : 2 vṛmh, 1 vṛh

dhvane : 2 vṛmh, 1 vṛh

dhvanau : ambh, khu, 2 gu, 1 guj,

gṛj, gṛñj, ghu, ghur, ṇu, dhṃā,

piṭ, maj, mañj (S), maś, mārj,

miś, muj, muñj, 1 ru, ṣṭyai, styai

dhvanau kope : maś, miś

dhvanau bhīmārthe : ghur

dhvāne : tur, dhaṇ, dham (S),

dhraṇ, dhvaṇ, nās, syama, svana

natau : 2.4 naṭ, nam

nabhogatau : 1.2 dī

narte : nṛt

narmaṇi : sphuṇṭ, 2 sphuṇḍ

naṣi : 1 jambh

nahe : kañj (S), mav, murv

nāthe : 1.2 nādh

nādare : tṛd, 1.2 sūrka

nāḍtau : pust, bust

nāḍṛtyādrtyoḥ : pust, bust

nāsane : dhakk, nakk
nāse : naś, paṁs, so
nihsnehane : 1 phaṇ
niketane : 1 gurd, 1 gūrd, 1 tuñj,
 1 piñj, 2 pis, pūrv, 2 lañj, luñj,
 saṭṭ
niketane himse bale dāne : 1 tuñj,
 1 piñj, 2 pis, 2 lañj, luñj, saṭṭ
nikete : pūrb
niksepe : drāh
nigarane : 2 gṛ
nindane : 3 yu
nindāyām : aṅgh, ṛph, 1 maṅgh,
 1 riph, vaṅgh,
ninde : 2 badh, 4 yuj
nimilane : 3 kaṇ
nimeṣane : śmīl, smīl
nimeṣe : kṣmīl, mīl
niyama-vratādesōpanītiṣu : jyo, dīkṣ
niyame : jyo, dīkṣ
nirāse : 1.2 kṣiv, kṣiv, [ava-]tviṣ,
 1.2 sūd, 1.2 sthiv, sthiv, snas
nirāse āsruti-hatyos ca : 2 sūd
nivāse : 3 vas
niśāne : 2 jñā, śi, śo
niśāmane : cāy, bud, bund, 1 bundh,
 veṇ
niśāmane vāditrādāna-gamana-
jñāna-cintāsu : veṇ
niśāme 'rce : cāy
niśrāvaṇe : keta
niṣedhe : 1 tras
niṣkarṣe : kuṣ, 2 tūl
niṣpacane : kvath
niṣpattau : 2 phal
nītau : 1.2 nṛ
nīrūpaṇe : 3.4 bal, 2 bhaṭ
nutyabhivādayoh : vand
nutyām : ṛc, vand
nudi : 2 īr, 1.2 kṣip, cud, ṭip, ḍip,
 pil, 2 vyay
nudau : 2 kal, 1 kil
nṛtya-himsayoh : 1.3 naṭ
nṛtye : 1.3 naṭ

node : 3 juḍ, ḍamb, ḍimb, dabh,
 3 dambh, 2 dimbh
nyakkarane : dyai
nyakkāre : jḡ
pacane : 2 śrai
paci : srai
pace : śrī
panau : 1 div
pade : aṅka, aṅga
pade lakṣmaṇi : aṅka, aṅga
paramaiśvārye : ind
parikūjane : 2 div
parigrahe : pakṣ, pakṣa
parighāte : 2 khid
parighāte dave : 2 khid
parimāṇe : mas
parimāṇe parīṇāme : mas
parivarte : 1 ghuṭ
pariveṣaṇābhāve : 2 yam
pariveṣaṇe : 2 yam
pariveṣaṇe tadabhāve : 2 yam
parihāṇe : ūna
parīṇāme : mas
parke : 1 kuc
parde : 1 śgdh
paryāpaṇe : proth
paryāptau : al
palāyane : drā
palāye : muṇṭh
pāke : 1 pac, 2 bhaj, bhrajj, radh
 śrā
pāṅgulye : khañj
pāne : cūṣ, dhe, pā, pī
pārusyē : rūkṣa
pālana-saṁtatyoḥ : tāy
pālāne : tāy, traī, de, 1 pḡ, 1 pī
 rakṣ
pidhāne : 1 jal, jhaṣ
piṣunoktau : bhaṣ
pīde : karj, 1 su
pīve : miv
puṣṭau : dhā, 1-3 puṣ, 1.2 bhḡ
pūjane : 1.2 arh

pūje : 1 ańc, 1.2 arc, 2 pińj, pūj,
 mah, maha
pūtitve : kuth
pūter utpattau : khac, khav
pūtau : palyula, palyūla, valyula,
 valyūla
pūraṇe : 2 tūn, 1 tūl
pūrti-cchidoḥ : vardh
pūrtau : ubh, umbh, tu, parv,
 purv, 1.2 pūr, 1.2 pṛ, 1.2. pṛ, prā,
 1 prus, 1 pluś, marv, vardh
pūrtau gatau : marv
pṛthakkṛtyām : bhāja
pṛthaktve : vic
peṣe : cūrṇ
painye : baṭh
paśunye : sūca
poṣe : nij
prakāśane : sphuṭa
prakāśe : ruc
prakṣeṣe : pṛth, 1 prath
prajane : ī, vī, vevī
prajanaiśye : 1.2 vṛṣ
pratāpane : 2 kuṭ, 1 kuṭṭ
pratiṣṭhāne : muṇ
pratiṣṭhā-granthayoh : gādh
pratiṣṭhāyām : gādh, 2 mūl
pratiṣṭhitau : tal
pratihaṛṣe : 1 krath
pratihrṣi : 1 śrath, 2 śranth
pratiḡhāta-trṛptyoh : cak
pratiḡhāte : cak, 2 ruṭh, 1 luṭh,
 1.2 stak
pratīdāne : me
pratīhatai : 2 ghuṭ, 2 ruṭ, 1 luṭ
pratyarpane : 2 [nir-]yat
pramāde : yuch, 2 sramś, 1 srambh
praveśe : viś
prasave : śūś, 2.3 su, 1.2 sūś
prasahyahrtyām : 1 hṛ
prasāde : stuc
prasnuttyām : snu
prasrāve : mūtra
prāgalbhye : 2 dhṛṣ
prāṇane : 1.2 an, spṛ, 3 smṛ

prāṇe : 2 aṇ, jīv, 2 tuńj, śvas
prāṇe 'vane : 2 tuńj
prāpane : 3 ḡ, nī, vah
prāptau : av, 1.2 bhū, labh
prīṇane : inv, jinv, 1-4 tṛp, tṛph,
 tṛmp, tṛmph, pīy (S)
prīti-prakāśayoh : ruc
prīti-rakṣā-prāṇane : spṛ, 3 smṛ
prīti-lihoḥ : 2 svad, svard, svād
prītau : av, dinv, dhinv, 3 pṛ, prī,
 2 bhand, ruc, sabhāja, 1 snih,
 spṛ, 3 smṛ, 2 svad, svard, svād,
 hinv
prītau gatau : dhinv
prekṣe : dṛś
prerāṇe : 3 jñā, nud
preṣe : ciṭ, piṇ
preṣe gatau śleṣe : piṇ
plavane : śas
plutau : rev, haṭh
plutyām : tṛ

phullane : puṣp
phulle : 1 sphuṇḍ

bandha-tviśoh : 2 kac, kañc
bandhane : khaca
bandha-bādhayoh : sparsa-gatyoh :
 paśa, paśa
bandha-varṇayoh : kīṭ
bandhasamāpane varjane 'tikrame :
 uch
bandhu-samḡhatyoh : kul
bandhe : ant, and, int, uch, 2 kac,
 kañc, kīṭ, kīl, 2 juḍ, tańk, nāh,
 2 paś, paśa, 1 paś, paśa, 1 pas,
 1.2 badh, 1.2 bandh, mavy, mū,
 2 yu, 1 śrath, si
bandhe ninde ca : 2 badh
bandhe mokṣe vadhe : 2 śrath
bandhau : kul
bala-tejasoh : oja
balātkṛtau : haṭh
bale : ūrj, oja, 1 tufij, 1 pińj, 2 piś,
 2 lańj, luńj, saṭṭ

bādha-gāhe : pīḍ
bādhane : eṭh, 3 dṛp
bādhe : 1 paś, paśa, 2 paś, paśa,
 2 paś, picch, pīḍ, mich, spaś, heṭ,
 2 heṭh
bādhe granthe : 1 paś, 2 paś, 2 paś
bālye : kuḍ, laṭ
bālye 'dane : kuḍ
bālyoktyoh : laṭ
bīle : śvabhṛ
bīle gatau taṅke : śvabhṛ
bīje : vap
bukke : bhaṣ
bukke piṣunoktau : bhaṣ
bodhane : jñā
bodhe : 3.4 man

bhakṣaṇe : khād, kheṭa, kheḍa,
 plakṣ, psā, bhakṣ, bhlakṣ
bhakṣa-hāsyoh : jakṣ
bhakṣe : ad, kṛḍ, 1 gal, 2 gras, glas,
 ghas, 1.2 cam, carv, 1 caṣ, cham,
 jakṣ, jam, jim, jham, tṛṇ, tṛṇ,
 2 bhuj, vṛṇ, vṛṇ, snus
bhaṅge : 2 ruḍ
bhajane : 1 am, yuṣ (S)
bhaya-bhīmayoh : kiṭ, khiṭ
bhaye : kiṭ, klav, khiṭ, 2.3 tras,
 1 dṛbh, bheṣ, bhreṣ, vyath
bharge : lāj, lāñj
bharjane : bhrj
bhartsane : 2 laj, lañj, lāj, lāñj
bhartsane bharge : lāj, lāñj
bhartse : carc, jarc, jarch, jarj,
 jarjh, jharch, jharjh, 1.2 tarj,
 bharts, bhas, bhṛ
bhartse dyutau ca : bhas
bhartsoktyoh : jarch, jarjh, jharch,
 jharjh
bhāga-sevayoh : 1 bhaj
bhāge : av, 1 pyuṣ, 1 bhaj, vaṭa,
 vaṇṭa
bhāge veṣṭe : vaṭa
bhāyām : 1 tuñj, 1 piñj, mañc,
 2 lañj, luñj, 1.2 sur

bhāve : 1 as, 4 vid
bhā-ṣaṭtārthe : 1 tuñj, 1 piñj, 2 lañj,
 luñj
bhāṣaṇe : 2 bhaṭ, raṭh, valk, hlap
bhāṣe : gaḍ, lap, śulḥ, śvalk
bhāṣane : kuṁs, knas, kraṁs, laja,
 lañja, 1 laṇḍ
bhāsi : 1 añj, 2 gup, 2 ghṛ, traṁs,
 darṁs, 2 nad, 2 puṭ, bhañj, bhrāj,
 1.2 bhrās, 1.2 bhrās, bhrej,
 1.2 bhlās, 1.2 bhlās, 1 raṅgh,
 2 luṭ
bhāse : 1 amh, tviṣ, 1 loc
bhāse nirāse dānc ca : [ava-]tviṣ
bhīdi : karṇa, 1 phal, bhīd, 1 sphuṭ
bhiyi : 1.2 dṛ, 2.3 vij
bhī-kampe : 2.3 vij
bhītyām : bhī, bhrī
bhītyām bhrītyām ca : bhrī
bhīmārthe : ghur
bhīme : kiṭ, khiṭ
bhuktau : valbh
bhūti-pūtyor utpattau : khac, khav
bhūter utpattau : khac, khav
bhūṣaṇe : al, bhūṣ
bhūṣe : mañk, 2 maṅgh, 2 maṇḍ,
 2 mṛj
bhrji : ḡñj, bhṛ, rij
bhrī-puṣtyoh : 1.2 bhr
bhrtau : 4 cal, 1 bhaṭ, bhunḍ
 1.2 bhr, bhṛ
bhrtau bhrji bhartse : bhṛ
bhrtau vṛtau : bhunḍ
bhrītyām : bṛ, bhrī
bhedane : bil, bhil
bhede : 2 kaṇḍ, khaḍ, khud, 2 khunḍ
 1.2 caṭ, chidra, 2 tuḍ, 1.2 dal
bhede rakṣaṇe : 2 kaṇḍ
bhaiṣyayoh : 1.2 sur
bhojanē : 2 aś
bhramṣe : dhvarṁs, 5 naṭ, naḍ
 1 sraṁs
bhramane : 1.2 ghun, ghūrṇ
bhrāntau : cañk (S)
bhrudyardha-majjayoh : vrud
bhrudyardhe : vrud

magne : 2 muṇḍ, huḍ
majjane : duḍ, druḍ, bul
majje : bhruḍ
matikṣite : kusm
matikṣite kusmiti : kusm
matau : 2 kit, 5 vid
matyām : mī
mathi : khaṇḍ
made : gaj, garv, maṭh, mand
mantraṇe : keta
mantraṇe niśrāvaṇe : keta
manṭre : kuṇa, kūṭa, guṇa, śrāma
manthe : khaj, 1 luḍ, 1 su
marde : puṁs, puṇḍ, muṇṭ, 1 muṇḍ
marṣaṇe : cik
marṣe : 1.2 kṣam
mahattve : 1.2 pul
mahi : yakṣ
māne : niṣk, 1-3 mā, māh, śulb,
 śūrp
māne sarge : śulb
māraṇa āloke niśāne toṣane stutau :
 2 jñā
māraṇe : 2 jñā
mārgaṇe : gaveṣa, mṛga
miti-kriḍā-svāde : ūrd
mitau : ūrd
mithyoktau : kundr
miśraṇe : 3 bhū, 1 yu
miśraṇe miśraṇe : 1 yu
mīmāṁse : 3 vid
muṇḍa-bijoptyoḥ : vap
muṇḍe : vap
mudi : 1 juṣ, pṛḍ, 2 bhand
mudi seve : 1 juṣ
mūrtau : ṛch
mūrtau gamana-mohayoḥ : ṛch
mūlye : argḥ
mṛjā-dhvanyoḥ : maj, mārj, muj,
 muñj
mṛjāyām : maj, mārj, muj, muñj
mṛji : dhāv, kharj
mṛtau : mṛ
mṛsi : mṛś
mede : 4 mid, med

medhāyām : mith, meth, medh
maithune : yabh
mokṣe : kṣviḍ, 1.2 kṣvid, 2 jas,
 2.3 muc, 2 śrath, 2 śranth, 1 svid
mokṣe pratihṛṣi : 2 śranth
mokṣe snehe : 1.2 kṣvid
moṭane : bhañj
modane : hlād
mode : 1 maṇḍ, mand, mṛḍ
moha ucchrāye : murch
moha-sneha-mokṣe : 1 svid
mohe : ṛch, tandr (S), murch, 1 svid
maundyē : dikṣ
maundyeyjā-jyorthē : dikṣ
mrakṣaṇe : 2 añj, 1 mrakṣ
mrakṣaṇe mlecchane : 1 mrakṣ
mliṣṭoktau : 4 añc, 1 nad
mlecchane : mrakṣ

yatane : yas
yatne : jeh, 3 yat, yes, vāh, veh,
 1 śrath
yatne pratihṛṣi : 1 śrath
yabhane : 1 jabh, 2 jambh
yācane : artha, 1 ard, bān, yāc
yāce : cat, cad, reṭ, 3 van, vith, veth
yātanā-gati-yācane : ard
yātanāyām : 1 ard
yutau : 1 kṛp, 1.2 yuj
yutau cinte : 1 kṛp
yutyām : miśra
yuddhe : yudh, saṅgrāma
yudhi : jaj, jañj
yupi : 2 lup
yogyatve : 1 arh
yogyatve pūjane : 1 arh

raṁhāsi : 2 ju
rakau : 2 lag
rakṣaṇe : 2 kaṇḍ, pā
rakṣāyām : spg, smṛ
rakṣe : av, 3 kuṇḍ, gud, guṇḍ,
 1 gup, jāmś, jarts, tay, 1 nay,
 1 pal, pāl

rakṣe gatau kāntau prītau tṛptau
dyutau śrutau prāptau śleṣe
'rthane veṣe bhāge vṛddhau grahe
vadhe svāmyarthe 'vagame kāme
kṛtau : av

rakṣe jharjhe ca : jarts

rave : 1 aṇ, 1 kac, gard, 2 ghuṣ,
1 dhan, dhiṣ, dhvan, ribh (S),

hras, hlas

rāge : 1.2 rañj

rābhāsye : rabh

rugjaye : bhiṣ (S)

rujāyām : śul

ruji : 2 śaṭ, śaṇḍ

ruti : 1 kal, 2 raṇ, vaṇ, vraṇ

rudi : 1.2 klind

ruṣi : 2 gudh, 1 ruṭ

ruṣi dyutau : 1 ruṭ

rūpakṛtau : rūpa

roge : 2 am, ūṣ, jvar

rodane : kand, 1 krand, kland

rodane āhvāne : kand, 1 krand,
kland

rode : kruś, rud

rode hūtau : kruś

rodhane : skambh (S), skumbh (S),
stambh (S), stumbh (S)

rodha-parka-kauṭilya-lekhane : 1 kuc

rodhe : 1 kuc, pañj (S), pīl

roṣa-saṁhatyoh : vakṣ

roṣe : 1.2 caṇḍ, makṣ, vakṣ

rohaṇe : mul, 1 mūl

lakṣaṇe : lach, lāñch

lakṣmaṇi : 1.2 aṅk, aṅka, aṅga

lakṣmaṇi gatyām ca : 2 aṅk

lajje : vṛiḍ, hrī, hrīch

lābhārthyālābhokti-kliṣi : bhikṣ

lābhe : bhikṣ, 2 vid

līpi : diḥ

līpse : gardh, gādh, gṛdh

lihi : 2 svad, sward, svād

luṇṭane : 2 muṣ, mūṣ

lūni-pūtyoh : palyula, palyūla,
valyula, valyūla

lūnau : cho, dā, palyula, palyūla,
valyula, valyūla

lekhane : kuc, likh

lekhye : citra

lepe : goma, lip

loṭhe : 3 luṭh

lope : culump, chur

vakragate : ak, ag

vakraṇe : kuñc, kruñc, 1 bhuj

vakraṇe taucchye : kuñc, kruñc

vajranirghoṣe : sphūrj

vañcane : 1 vañc

vañtane : vañt

vade : kleś, cakṣ, rap

vadha-kleśa-kaitave : 2 śaṭh

vadha-medhayoh : 4 mid, med

vadhe : 2 aṭṭ, aṭṭ, adṭ, 1.2 ard, arv

av, 1.2 uṣ, ṛkṣ, kaṣ, kiṣk, 1 kunth

1 kṛ, knath, 2.3 krath, klath

kṣaṇ, kṣan, khad, khaṣ, 2 gūr

1 caṭ, 2 caṣ, chaṣ, jaṣ, 1 jas, jurv

jūṣ, jhaṣ, 2 tik, 1 tuḍ, tuḍḍ, tuṇḍ

1.2 tup, 1.2 tuph, 1.2 tump

1.2 tumph, tūḍ, trup, truph

trump, triumph, thurv, 2 dakṣ

day, 2 dās, durv, druṇ, drū, dhūr

nuḍ, piṭh, 3 bal, 2 bundh, 1 bhal

bhall, maṣ, mith, 4 mid, 1.2 mī

1 muṣ, mṛ, meth, med, mēdh

yūṣ, raph, ramph, 2 riph, riṣ

rih, rī, 2 ru, 1 ruṣ, lūṣ, varph

1 varh, vaṣ, 1 vas, vast, vrīṣ, vrūs

2 śaṭh, śaṣ, 2 śas, 1 śiṣ, śnath

2 śrath, 1 śranth, 1.2 stṛmḥ

1.2 stṛh, han

vadhe kleṣe ca : 1 kunth

vadhe gatau : rī, drū

vadhe gatyām ca : raph, ramph

varph

vadhe gatyām : 2 gūr, 2 ru

vadhe dahi : 1.2 uṣ

vadhe dīptau : 1 varh

vadhe 'nādare : 1 jas

<i>vadhe medhāyām samge ca</i> : meth,	<i>vidhūnane</i> : kṣmāy
medh	<i>vidhau</i> : vidh
<i>vadhe medhāyām</i> : mith	<i>viprayoge</i> : 2 viṣ
<i>vadhe sneha-cchidoś ca</i> : 1 vas	<i>viplave</i> : ṭal, ṭval
<i>vande</i> : pust	<i>vibādhe</i> : 3 kliś
<i>vande nādrtyādrtyoḥ</i> : pust	<i>vibhāge</i> : pus, pyus, 3 maṇḍ,
<i>vamane</i> : chard, 2 chrd	1.2 vaṇḍ
<i>varane</i> : vāvṛt, 3 vṛt	<i>vibhāge dāhe ca</i> : pyus
<i>varjane</i> : uch, yuṅg, śulk	<i>vibhāge veṣṭe</i> : 3 maṇḍ
<i>varṇa-pūjayoḥ saṃparke [ca]</i> : 2 piñj	<i>vibhāge veṣṭe ca</i> : 2 vaṇḍ
<i>varṇe</i> : kiṭ, nīl, 2 piñj, varṇ, śoṇ	<i>vibhājane</i> : aṃśa, aṃsa
<i>vartane</i> : 2 vṛt	<i>vimardane</i> : lul (S)
<i>vardhane</i> : hi	<i>vimohane</i> : 1 lubh
<i>vardhane gatau</i> : hi	<i>vimohe</i> : yup, rup
<i>vākyaprabandhe</i> : katha	<i>viyoge</i> : 1 ric
<i>vāk-saṃdeśayoḥ</i> : 2.3 vad	<i>viratau</i> : 1 yam
<i>vāg-bhartsayoḥ</i> : jarj	<i>vireke</i> : 2 ric
<i>vāci</i> : jap, jarj, jalp, paṭh, barh,	<i>vilāse</i> : 3 cal, 1 laḍ
balh, 1 bhaṇḍ, bhāṣ, raṭ, reṭ,	<i>vilekhe</i> : 1.2 kṛṣ, kṣur, hal
1.3 vac, 1-3 vad, śac	<i>vilekhe khanane</i> : kṣur
<i>vāñche</i> : 2 iṣ	<i>vilōṭa-vilōḍayoḥ</i> : 3.4 luṭ
<i>vāditrādāne</i> : veṇ	<i>vilōṭe</i> : 3.4 luṭ
<i>vāde</i> : 1 vid	<i>vilōḍe</i> : gāh, 3.4 luṭ
<i>vārāṇa-paryāpti-bhūṣāsu</i> : al	<i>viśaṅkāyām</i> : bhrūṇ
<i>vārane</i> : al	<i>viśabde</i> : 1 ghuṣ
<i>vāsa-gatyōḥ</i> : 4 kṣi	<i>viśarāṇe</i> : 1 śuc, sphāṭa, 2 sphuṭ
<i>vāsa-madayōḥ</i> : maṭh	<i>viśeṣe</i> : 3 śiṣ
<i>vāse</i> : 1 kiṭ, 4 kṣi, cil, maṭh, vasa,	<i>viśvāse</i> : sraṃh, 2 srambh
1 vid	<i>viśāde</i> : 3 sad
<i>vikalatve</i> : kad, kand, krad, krand,	<i>viśāde śarāṇe gatau</i> : 3 sad
klad, kland	<i>viśṭhotsarge</i> : 1 gu, had
<i>vikāre</i> : śav	<i>visarge</i> : 1.2 sṛj
<i>vikāśe</i> : 3.4 sphuṭ	<i>vistāre</i> : varṇa
<i>vikāse</i> : phull	<i>vistṛtau</i> : 1 tan
<i>vikrame</i> : śūra	<i>vismāpane</i> : kuha
<i>vikṣepe</i> : 2 kṛ	<i>vismṛtau</i> : sphurch, smurch
<i>vicāre</i> : 1 mān	<i>vihatau</i> : bādh, vādh
<i>vicchurāṇe</i> : rūṣa	<i>vīpse</i> : 4 laḍ
<i>viññāne</i> : 3 kṛ, 1 gṛ	<i>vṛmhāṇe</i> : sthūla
<i>viññāne viññāpe ca</i> : 1 gṛ	<i>vṛtau</i> : 3 kaṭ, khaṭṭ, bhunḍ, 1-3 vṛ,
<i>viññāpane</i> : 1 budh	vṛkṣ, vṛc, vṛj, vye
<i>viññāpe</i> : 1 gṛ	<i>vṛtau vṛṣi</i> : 3 kaṭ
<i>viṭṣṛtau</i> : gū	<i>vṛtti-himsā-pūrtiṣu</i> : tu
<i>vitārke</i> : 2 syam	<i>vṛtttau</i> : tu
<i>vidāre</i> : khan, 3 dṛ, skhad	<i>vṛtyām gatyām ca</i> : vli

vr̥tyām̐ bhr̥tyām̐ : bṛ̥
vr̥tyām̐ : tvac, bṛ̥, vṛ̥ś, vṛ̥, 1.2 vr̥i,
 vl̥i, sthuḍ, sphit̐, sphuḍ
vr̥ddhau : av, ṛdh, edh, 1 dakṣ,
 dṛmh, dṛh, pūṣ, pyāy, pyai,
 2 mar̥h, 1 vaṁh, 2 vṛdh, 2 vṛh,
 śvi
vr̥ṣi : ukṣ, 3 kat̐
veke : 1 vij
vege : tur, 4 śal, śval, śvall
vedane : 2.3 budh
veśe : av
veṣtane : paṭa, mur
veṣte : 1 kṛt, guṇth, guṇḍ, 1 gudh,
 3 maṇḍ, 1 vaṭ, vaṭa, 2 vaṇḍ, veṣt,
 stai, 2 heḍ
vaikalye : kuṇṭ, kuṇth, 2 kuṇḍ,
 sama, stama
vaikṛte : duṣ
vaiklavya-vikalatvayoh : kad, kand,
 krad, krand, klad, kland
vaiklavye : kad, kand, krad, krand,
 klad, kland, sam, stam
vaicittye : muh
vaire : dviṣ
vyakti-gati-mrakṣaṇe : 2 añj
vyaktikāre : 2 pac, 1 pañc
vyaktau : 5 añc, 2 añj
vyajane : vija
vyathā-mṛjoh : kharj
vyathāyām : kharj
vyathe : tud
vyavahṛtau : paṇ
vyavahṛtau stutau : paṇ
vyākulatve : 4 gup
vyāghāte : guḍ, ghud̐
vyāje : vyac
vyāje sambhāve : vyac
vyāpane : āp
vyāpṛtau : 2 van
vyāpe : 1 aḍ
vyāpti-prīṇanayoh : inv
vyāpti-sam̐hatyoh : 1.2 akṣ, 1 aś
vyāptau : 1.2 akṣ, 1 aś, inv, i, 1 viṣ,
 vī, vevī, śākh, ślākh

vyāyāmake : 4 pṛ
vrajane : kaṅk
vraje : danv, dhanv, nakṣ, neṣ
 raṇv, riṇv, rev, valg, śav, śraṅg
 ślaṅg
vraje vikāre ca : śav
vrātādeṣe : jyo, dīkṣ
vrīḍe : 1 laj, lajj
vrudane : majj

śaktibandhe : 1 dhṛṣ
śaktau : kṣamp, drāgh, dhrāgh
 rāgh, lāgh, 1.2 śak, 1.2 sah, suh
śaktau tṛpi ca : suh
śaṅkāyām : rek, śaṅk
śaṅke : 1 rag
śanair gatau : cup, phakk
śabdakṛtau : 1 śabd
śabda-natyoh : nam
śabdasātatyē : 2 [ā-]krand
śabde : 1 am, 2 amb, u, kall, ka
 1.2 ku, kuṇ, kur, kai, knū, knū,
 kvaṇ, 3 gṛ̥, 1 caṇ, 1 can, dhvan
 nam, 1.2 nard, baṇ, braṇ, bha
 bhraṇ, mā, mīm, 2 ramb, ramb
 ras, rās, rep, rebh, rai, lam
 lambh, 1 van, vās, 1.2 sta
 1 svan, svṛ, hve
śabde sraṁsane ca : lamb
śabdopatāpayoh : svṛ
śame : dam, śam
śaye : 1 il, svap
śaye gatau kṣepe : 1 il
śaraṇe : 3 sad
śāṭhye : 1.2 cah, caba, mac, maṭ
 1 muc, 1 muñc
śāte : kaṁs, 2 kas, śad
śāsane : 3 śās
śāstre : 1 sidh
śikṣaṇe : śikṣ
śite : 1.2 tij
śite kṣāntau ca : 2 tij
śilpayoge : laś, 1 laṣ, 1 las
śive : 2 bhaṇḍ, 1 sidh
śive śāstre : 1 sidh

śirṇau : drād, dhrād, pūy, 2 śaṭ,
 sphaṭ, sphanṭ
śile : niś
śuklādyuktau : varṇa
śuddhi-cintayoḥ miśraṇe [ca] : 3 bhū
śuddhau : nij, niñj, 3 bhū, 1.2 mṛj,
 1.2 śundh
śuddhau bhūṣe ca : 2 mṛj
śubhe : 1.2 bhand
śubhe mut-prītyoś ca : 2 bhand
śaithilye : katra, karta, kartra,
 gātra, cill, 3 śranth :
śoke : 2 śuc
śodhane : dai, snā
śodhe : 1-3 pū
śobhe : sund (S)
śoṣaṇe : śuṇṭh, skand
śoṣaṇe gatyām : skand
śoṣālamarthayoḥ : okh, drākh,
 dhrākh, rākh, lākh
śoṣe : okh, drākh, dhrākh, pai, rākh,
 2 laṅgh, lākh, vai, śuś, sriv
śoṣe gatau : sriv
śauklye : 2 kil, śvit, śvind
śauklye krīḍe : 2 kil
śauce : 2 kṣal, 1 śuc, śudh
śauce viśaraṇe klede : 1 śuc
śaurye : vīra
ścyuti : tip, tep, stip, step
ścyuti kampe ca : tep
śraddhāghāte : 2 tan, 4 van
śraddhāyām : 2 tan, 4 van
śramāyāma-śaktiṣu : drāgh
śrame : drāgh
śriyī : kan
śrī-gati-dyutau : kan
śrutau : av, 2 śru
śraiṣṭhye : 2 varh, 1 valh
ślāghane : stoma
ślāghāyām : 1 śaṭh
ślāghe : ṛph, katth, 1 riph, 1 śaṭ,
 3 śal, śād
śliṣi : 2 kunth, kuś, kus, krunth,
 mil, 2 las, 2.3 lī, līpī
śliṣi krīḍe : 2 las

śliṣi kliṣi : 2 kunth, krunth
śleṣe : av, piṇ, 1 puṭ, 2 buḍ,
 1.2 śliṣ, spars
śvādiśabde : bukk
saṃkuci : kūṇ, 1 tañc
saṃkocane : yantr
saṃkoce : 3 kuc, kūṇa, cūṇ, tañj,
 1 tūṇ, tūṇa
saṃkhyāne : gaṇa
saṃkhyāyām : 1 kal, kala
saṃkhyā-rutoḥ : 1 kal
saṃgakṛtau : yaj
saṃge : meth, medh
saṃgha-rujoḥ : śaṇḍ
saṃgharṣe : ghṛṣ, spardh
saṃghāte : goṣṭ, 1 ghaṭ, damp,
 2 dambh, dimp, dimbh, pūṇ,
 makṣ, mrakṣ, śron, ślok, śloṇ
saṃghāte roṣe ca : makṣ
saṃghāte hiṃse ca : 1 ghaṭ
saṃghe : ḍambh, ḍimbh, śaṇḍ, huḍ,
 huṇḍ
saṃcalane : kṣar
saṃcale : 1.2 kṣubh
saṃtatau : tāy, sattrā
saṃdīpane : 1 cṛt, 2 dṛp
saṃdīpe : 1 chṛd, 1 tṛp, dhikṣ, dhukṣ
saṃdīpe kleṣe jīve : dhikṣ, dhukṣ
saṃdeṣe : 1.2 vac, 2.3 vad
saṃdhā-kleḍa-pīḍa-manthe : 1 su
saṃdhāyām : 1 su
saṃnidhau : nid, ned
saṃparka-viyogayoḥ : 1 ric
saṃparke : 2 piñj, 1-3 pṛc, pṛñj,
 1 ric
saṃbandhe : yauṭ, yauḍ, 2 sac,
 sattrā, 3 samb, sām̐b
saṃbandhe saṃtatau : sattrā
saṃbhakti-śabdayoḥ : 1 van
saṃbhaktau : 1 vān, vāvṛt, 4 vṛ,
 3 vṛt, 1 saṇ
saṃbhaktau varāṇe : vāvṛt, 3 vṛt
saṃbhave : vyac
saṃbhṛtau : bhṛud

saṇyamane : 1 pṛc
saṇyame : 1 yuj
saṇvaraṇe : hrag, hlag
saṇvṛti-saṇhatyoh : bhrud
saṇvṛtau : kṣad (S), guh, cīy, cīv,
 chad, chada, thuḍ, 2 buḍ, bhrud,
 1.2 sag, stag, sthag
saṇvṛtau śleṣe : 2 luḍ
saṇvṛtyādānayoḥ : cīy
saṇvṛddhau : sphāy
saṇvṛdhi : nand
saṇśabde : kṛt
saṇśaye : 1 kit
saṇśayecchā-vāsārogye : 1 kit
saṇśītau : 2 car
saṇśītyasaṇśītyoh : 2 car
saṇsarge : puṭa, 1 mud
saṇskāre : 2 arj, 1 mārḡ
saṇskṛte : 3 śaṭh, śvaṭh, śvaṇṭh,
 saṭh, svaṭh
saṇskṛtau : 2 vaj, 2 vraj
saṇhatau : 1.2 akṣ, 1 aś, uḍ (S),
 kul, jaṭ, jhaṭ, ḍap, ḍamp, ḍip,
 ḍimp, 3 dhṛṣ, paṇḍ, piṭ, 1.2 piṇḍ,
 pūl, bhrud, must, loṣṭ, vakṣ,
 ṣṭyai, styai
saṇhatau dhvanau : piṭ, ṣṭyai, styai
saṇhatau himse : 3 dhṛṣ
saṇge : 1 lag, saṇj
satatakrande : 1 [ā-]ghuṣ
sattāyām : 4 bhū
samavāyane : uc
samādhau : 3 yuj, śīl
samāpane : uch
samāhṛtau : skandha
sambe : 1.2 sap
sarge : śulb
sarjane : śulk
sarjane varjane : śulk
sarpaṇe : 3 iṣ, 1 iṣ, 1.2 dhru, 2 nakh,
 prū, plu, maḥk, maṅkh, maṇḡ,
 1 mārḡ, rakh, raṅkh, riṅkh,
 ṣvaṣk, sajj, 1.2 samb, 1.2 sarb,
 sek, svaṅḡ, hreṣ
sarpaṇe dāneṣa-himse : 1 iṣ

sarpaṇe saṇskāre ca : 1 mārḡ
sarpe : champ, mark (S), 1 śīk, śuk,
 śraṅk, ślaṅk, śvaṅk
sarpe seke ca : 1 śīk
save : pras
save tatau : pras
sahane : 1 cyu, tak
sahane hāse : tak
sātatyagate : at
sāde : kṣup (S), tandr (S), maṭ (S),
 śaṭ
sāde mohe : tandr (S)
sāde śīrṇau gatau ruji : 2 śaṭ
sāntvane : sāntva, sāma
sāntve : 2 cap, sām
sāmayoge : 1.2 sāntv
sici : mih
siddhau : rādh, 1.2 sādḥ, 3 sidh
sukhakṛtau : sukha
sukhāpti-gati-sevāsu : 1 vā
sukhāptau : 1 vā
sukhe : sat (S)
sūtau : 1.2 sū
srpi : lakh, laṅkh, liṅkh, yakḥ,
 vaṅkh
seke : gaḍ, gṛ, 1-3 ghṛ, jiṣ, ninv,
 niṣ, pṛṣ, 1 prūṣ, 1 pluṣ, minv,
 2 śīk, 1.2 sīk
seke āmarṣe ca : 2 śīk
seke chādane : 3 ghṛ
seke bhāsi ca : 2 ghṛ
secane : pinv, 2 miṣ, 1 mṛṣ, 3 viṣ,
 1 vṛṣ, sik (S)
sevana-prīti-darśane : sabhāja
1 sevane : mev, mlev, śrī, 1 sac,
 sabhāja, 1 sev
2 sevane : ūy
sevāyām : 1 vā
seve : kev, khev, gev, glev, 1 juṣ,
 pev, plev, 1 bhaj, vāta, 2 sev
śkhalane : taṅḡ
stambhe : 2 vas, śūr, sūr, skambh,
 1.2 stambh, stubh
stambhe himse : śūr, sūr
stavane : nū

stuti-vistāra-śuklādyuktyukti-

dīpane : varṇa

stutau : ark, 1.2 īd, ṛś (S), kab, kav,
1 gā, 2 jñā, nu, paṇ, mand, varṇa,
2 śaṁs, stu

stutau janmani : 1 gā

stutau varṇe : kab, kav

strti-himśā-dāna-vākṣu : barh, balh

strtau : kump, tuttha, barh, balh,
val, vall, 4 vas, vil, śal, 1 sṛ, str

strtau calane ca : 1 śal

strtyām : kumb, nivāsa

steye : kuj, khuḥ, cur, raṇṭ (S), ruṇṭ,
ruṇṭh, 1 luṇṭh, luṣ, lūṣ

sthagane : dvṛ

sthāne : 2 sthāl, sthā

sthitau : 1 dhṛ, 1 sthāl

sthairye : ḡj, khad, khai, 1.2 dhru,
2 pad, bad

sthairye khanana-himśayoh : khai

sthairye vadhe : khad

sthaulye : tīv, nīv, pīv, vaṭh

snāne : majj

snāne vruḍane : majj

snihi : til, 1-3 mid, mind

snehane : 2 snih

snehe : kṣvid, 1.2 kṣvid, parṣ,
1 prūṣ, 1 pluṣ, rasa, 1 vas, sniṭ,
smit, 1 svid

snehe seka-pūrtyoś ca : 1 prūṣ,
1 pluṣ

snehe mokṣe : kṣvid

spardhane : ṛt

spardhanaiśyayoh ghrṇā-gatyoh : ṛt

spardhe : 1 miṣ, hve

spardhe śabde : hve

sparśe : chup, paśa, paṣa

spṛśi : spṛś

spṛhi : kam, 1.2 laṣ, vaś

spṛhe : māṅkṣ

sphūrtau : sphar, sphāl, sphur,
sphul

sphūrtau cale : sphar, sphur

sphūrtau cāle ca : sphāl

smite : smi

smṛtau : cint, 1 smṛ

smṛtyām : [adhi-]i

syade : tūr, tvar, 1 dakṣ

syade vṛddhau : 1 dakṣ

syade himse ca : tūr

syūtau : ve

sramsane : lamb

srāve : 1.2 gal

srutau : 1 dru, syand, sru

srutau gatau : 1 dru, sru

svane : 1.2 gaj, gaṅj, 1 garj, drek,
dhrek, raś (S), viṭ, hrād, hiād

svane 'svānām : heṣ, hreṣ

svanotsāhe : drek, dhrek

svapane : mand

svapane jādye made mode stutau
gatau : mand

svapne : drā, drai, śaṁst, 1 śas, śī,
saṁst

svapne palāyane : drā

svāda āpane : rak, 2 rag, lak

svāde : rak, 2 rag, lak, lih, 1 svad

svāde chade : 1 svad

svāpe : sas

svāmyarthe : av

svidi : 2 svid

svede : śrā, 1 śrai

hatau : vadh, 2 sūd, bul

hatau chade : hul

harṣa-garvayoh : 1 dṛp

harṣe : 1 dṛp, 1 mad, 2 mud

hasane : gaggh, ghaggh

hānau : cyus, tyaj, bus

hāritye : parṇa

hāvakṛtau : cill, cull, hil

hāvakṛtau śaithīlye ca : cill

hāve : cuḍḍ, cudd

hāse : kakk, kakkh, kakh, kark (S),
khakkh, 1 cyu, jakṣ, tak, has

hāse sahane : 1 cyu

himsane : 1 dās, radh, lus (S), śṛ,
simbh, 1 sumbh, svṛ

himsane pāke : radh

himsā-jyānyoh : ghūr

hiṁsāyām : ṛph, 1.2 kṣi, khai, ghūr,
tig, tu, 1.3 naṭ, barh, balh, 1 riph

hiṁsāskandayoh : tig

hiṁsā-stutyoh : 2 śaṁs

hiṁse : arb, 1 iṣ, urv, 1 ṭ, kṛṇv,
1 kṛ, kṣī, 1 ghaṭ, 2 caṇ, 2 can,
ciri, 2 cṛt, jiri, ḍim (S), tard,
tuj, 1 tuñj, 1.2 tubh, turv, tūr,
tṛm̐h, tṛd, tṛh, dhurv, 3 dhṛṣ,
1.2 nabh, 1 piñj, 2 pis, 1 puth,
buṭ, bharbh, bharv, mṛṇ, riś,
1 ruj, ruś, 2 lañj, luñj, 2 vā,
śarb, śarv, śūr, 1.2 sagh, saṭṭ,
sūr, sṛbh, sṛmbh, sphit, 5[ā-]
sphuṭ, sribh, hiṁs, hiṣk

hiṁse kṛtau ca : kṛṇv

hiṁse granthe : 2 cṛt

hiṁse nādare ca : tṛd

hiṁse vrtyām ca : sphit

hikkane : kūj, kṣij

hūtau : kruś

hṛtyām : 2 hṛ

hṛduccāre : jap

heṣāyām : reṣ

home : hu

home 'dane : hu

hnutau : 1 ghuṣ, 1 lunt

hnutau viśabde : 1 ghuṣ

hriyi : trap, naj

hlāde : cand

hlāde dīptau : cand

hṛtau : knas, nas

hṛtau bhāsaṇe ca : knas

APPENDIX III

[*Explanations of the Anubandhas used in the Kavīkalpadrūma.*]

A.— The final *a* of roots here collected in the first group (st. 15-40) is strictly not an Anubandha but is regarded as an integral part of the root. Its purpose is, *inter alia*, to prevent a guṇa or a vṛddhi of the radical vowel by depriving it of its penultimate position. Thus *kathayati* against *tādayati*; *gunayati* against *corayati* etc. This *a* is indicated by the anubandha *t*. The *a* appearing as final in the case of roots in other groups is merely for the sake of facility of pronunciation—*sukhārthaḥ* (7^a) as Vop. puts it—which includes metrical considerations also.

Ā.— *ā niṣṭhā-bhāvādīkarma-veṭ* (7^b). Roots with this Anubandha though ordinarily *seṭ* do not admit the union-vowel *i* in their past participle (passive or active); they however do it optionally when an impersonal act (*bhāva*), or the beginning of an action (*ādīkarman*) is denoted by the participle. Thus from *√mid* (*ir-mid-yā* 203^c), *minnam* or *meditaṁ tena*; *praminnah* or *prameditaḥ sah*. In other cases we have only *minna* and *minnavat*.

I.— *ir numvān* (7^c). Certain roots which have a penultimate nasal are not, in the Dh. P., actually read with that nasal, but it is indicated by the Anubandha *i*. Thus *vandate* from *√vand* which is given as *vad-in* (204^d). This procedure is meant to distinguish this nasal coming in the concrete forms by virtue of the Anubandha *i*, from the other nasal which is actually read in the other set of roots, like *dhvaṁs* (*dhvaṁs-ulñ* 336^b) or *sraṁś* (*l- sraṁs-una* 343^b) by the fact that the former remains before a weak suffix while the latter elides. Thus *vandyate*, *nandyate* against *dhvasyate*, *srasyate* (cf. P. 6.4.24).

Ir.— *ir vā [aivān]* (8^b). Roots with this Anubandha optionally form their aorist stem with a weak affix *a* (*añ*). Thus from *√cyut* (*cyut-ir* 181^b), *acyutat* and also *acyotīt*; from *√bhid* (*ñdhau-bhid-ir* 201^d) *abhīdat* and *abhaitīt*.

Ī.— *ir aniṣ-ṇiṣṭhaḥ* (7^c). Roots with the Anubandha *ī* do not take the union-vowel *i* in their past participle (passive or active). Thus from *√dīp* (*dīp-īṇyāḥ* 232^c), *dīpta* and *dīptavat*, from *√cit* (*cit-ī* 180^c) *citta* and *cittavat*. What distinguishes *ī* from *ā* is that in the case of *ī* the absence of the union-vowel is obligatory even when the participle denotes either a *bhāva* or the beginning of an action.

U.— *uḥ ktvā-veṭ* (7^d). Roots with this Anubandha take the union-vowel *i* optionally to form their gerundives in *-tvā*. Thus from *√sam* (*sam-ubhīrya* 255^c), *śamitvā* or *tāntvā*, from *√tam* (*tam-uirbhya* 253^b), *tamitvā* or *tāntvā*.

Ū.— *ūs tu veṭkaḥ* (7^d). Roots with this Anubandha are *veṭ*, i.e. they take in the union-vowel *i* only optionally before an *ārdhadhātuka* suffix beginning with any consonant except *y*. Thus from √*sidh* (*śidh-ū* 217^d), *asedhīt* or *asaitṣīt*, *sedhiṣyati* or *setsyati*; from √*gāh* (*ṇa-gāh-ū* 345^e), *gāhitā* or *gādhā*, *gāhiṣyate* or *ghāksyate*.

Ṛ and Ṝ.— *ṛḥ, caṇy ahrasvo 'tha ṛr vā* (7^d–8^a). Roots with the Anubandha *ṛ* do not shorten their radical vowel in the aorist from the causative stem. Thus from √*yāc* (*tuḍu-yāc-ṛñ* 107^a), *ayayācat*; from √*bādh* (*bādh-ṛñ* 214^e), *ababādhāt*. Roots with the Anubandha *ṝ* do it only optionally. Thus from √*pīḍ* (*pīḍ-ṛk* 161^e), *apīpīdat* or *apipīḍat*; from √*jīv* (*jīv-ār* 290^e), *ajijivat* or *ajījivat*.

L̄.— *l̄r aṇvān* (8^{ab}). Roots with this Anubandha form their aorist stem in the Parasmaipada with a weak suffix *a* (*aṇ*). Thus from √*gam* (*au-gam-l̄* 252^e), *agamat*; from √*sr̥p* (*l̄-sr̥p-au* 237^e), *asr̥pat*. Such of the roots as are ordinarily Ātmanepadins (and are here furnished with the Anubandha *ñ*) but have also the Anubandha *l̄*, form their aorist stem in this manner optionally. Thus *adyutat* and *adyotiṣṭa* from √*dyut* (*dyut-l̄ñ* 181^d); *arucat* and *arociṣṭa* from √*ruc* (*ruc-ñalu* 107^{ed}). They form what is called *dyut-class* (13^f).

E.— *eh sici avṛddhiḥ* (8^b). Roots with this Anubandha necessarily preserve their radical short *a* in the *iṣ*-Aorist. Thus from √*kakh* (*kakh-me* 90^e), *akakhīt*; from √*has* (*has-e* 343^d), *ahasīt*; but from √*raṇ*, *araṇīt* or *arāṇīt*; from √*kaṇ*, *akaṇīt* or *akāṇīt*.

AI.— *air yajādih* (8^c). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the *yaj*-class, i.e. they undergo Samprasāraṇa before a suffix marked with the anubandha *k* (P. 6.1.15). Thus from √*yaj* (*yaj-aiñau* 126^e), *ijyate iṣṭak*, from √*vah* (*vah-aiñau* 352^a), *uhyate ūḍhak*.

O.— *or niṣṭhātanaḥ* (8^d). Roots with this Anubandha form their past participle (passive or active) with *-na* instead of with *-ta*. Thus from √*dī* (*o-dī-nya* 52^e), *dīna* and *dīnavat*; from √*lī* (*lī-nyao* 55^b), *līna* and *linavat*.

AU.— *aur aniṣ* (8^d). Roots with this Anubandha (all consonantal) are *aniṣ* i.e. they do not admit the union-vowel *i* before an *ārdhadhātuka* suffix beginning with a consonant except *y*. Thus from √*pac* (*ḍuñaus-pac-a* 104^b), *paktā pakṣyati*; from √*muc* (*muc-l̄ṣpañau* 106^b), *moktā mokṣyati*.

K* and KI.— *kaś curādih, kis tu vā* (9^a). Roots with the Anubandha *k* belong to the tenth or the *cur*-class. Thus from √*taḍ* (*taḍ-ak*

* In the case of Anubandhas consisting of consonants alone, Vop. sometimes uses only the consonant(s) (as *k k k*) and sometimes the whole syllable (as *ka ka ka*) according as it suits the metre.

159^b), *tāḍayati*; from √*varṇ* (*varṇ-aka* 178^b), *varṇayati*. Those with the Anubandha *ki* belong to the tenth class only optionally i.e. they alternately belong to the general or the *bhū*-class also. Thus, from √*yuj* (*yuj-ki* 125^d), *yojayati* and *yojati*; from √*bukk* (*bukk-aki* 84^c), *bukkayati* and *bukkati*.

KṢ.— *kṣo jakṣādiḥ* (12^d). The roots with this Anubandha belong to the *jakṣ*-class (a sub-class within the 2nd or the *ad*-class). They behave, in some respects, like the 3rd or the *hu*-class, in that in the present system they drop the nasal in the 3rd pl. endings of the Parasmaipada as well as the Ātmanepada (and, of course, in the present participle), and in the imperfect have *us* instead of *an* (cf. P. 7.1.4, 78: 3.4.109). Thus from √*jakṣ* (*jakṣ-akṣlugh* 311^d), *jakṣati ajakṣuḥ jakṣat* (nom. sing. of the present participle) against, e.g., *adanti ādan adan*.

G and *GI*.— *gaḥ kryādir, giḥ pṛādir api* (9^b). Roots with the Anubandha *g* belong to the ninth or the *kṛi*-class. Thus from √*mī* (*mī-ṇag* 54^c), *mīnāti mīṇite*, from √*grah* (*ga-grah-aṇ* 345^a), *grhṇāti grhṇite*. Those with the Anubandha *gi* form a *pū*-class within the *kṛi*-class. They shorten their radical vowel in their present stem (cf. *pṛādinām hrasvaḥ* P. 7.3.80). Thus from √*pū* (*pū-ṇgi* 64^b), *punāti punite*; from √*lū* (*lū-ṇagi* 65^b), *lunāti lunite*.

apūḥ sa lvādiḥ (9^{be}). Roots of the above-mentioned *pū*-class except the root *pū* form again a sub-class *lū*, which substitutes *-na* for *-ta* (in the same way as the roots with the Anubandha *o*) (cf. P. 8.2.44). Thus from √*lū*, *lūna*; from √*jyā* (*jyā-gi* 41^c), *jīna*.

GH.— *gho rudādiḥ* (9^c). Roots with this Anubandha which form a *rud*-class admit the union-vowel *i* before a consonantal suffix (except one beginning with *y*-) even though the suffix be a *sārvadhātuka* one. When this suffix consists of a single consonant, this *i* is replaced by *ī* or *a*. Thus from √*rud* (*lghira-rud* 204^c), *roditi, ruditaḥ, arodit* or *arudat*; from √*svap* (*ṣvap-aughluṇi* 236^c), *svapiti, svapitaḥ, asvāpīt* or *asvapāt*.

N.— 1. *naṣ taṇvān kartari* (9^{cd}). Roots with this Anubandha take *taṇ* i.e. Ātmanepada endings. Thus from √*śi* (*śi-ṇlaṇi* 56^b), *śete śayāna*; from √*edh* (*ṇ-edh* 211^b), *edhate edhamāna*.

2. *ṇid dhalanto 'nudāttet* (13^{ef}). Such of the roots with this Anubandha as end in a consonant are to be regarded as being *anudāttet*—i.e. a personal *sārvadhātuka* ending after these roots becomes unaccented (cf. P. 6.1.186); in other words in these forms the root-vowel carries the accent. Thus from √*ās* (*ṇil-ās-aṇa* 330^b), *āste*; from √*īr* (*īr-ṇala* 262^a), *ī'rte*.

Ḍ.— *ḍo jvalādyah* (10^a). Roots with this Anubandha forming a *jval*-class form their agent nouns optionally with a suffix *ṇa* (= *a*); i.e. the root-vowel is optionally lengthened on account of this suffix.

Thus from \sqrt{jval} (*jval-jma* 274^d), *jvala* and *jvāla* 'burner'; from \sqrt{kas} (*kas-aj* 331^d), *kasa* and *kāsa*.

Ñ.— [*taivān*] *kartari ñ ātmane* (9^d). Roots with this Anubandha take the Ātmanepada endings when the principal fruit, for which an action is performed, goes to the agent; otherwise it takes the Parasmaipada endings. Thus from \sqrt{yaj} (*yaj-aiñau* 126^e), *yajate* '(the sacrificer) performs a sacrifice (for himself)' but *yajati* '(the priest) performs a sacrifice (for the *yajamāna*)'; from \sqrt{ci} (*ci-n-ci-ñ* 48^b), *cinute* 'collects (for himself)' but *cinoti* 'collects (for others)'.

ÑI.— *ñir adya-ktah* (10^a). Past passive participles of roots with this Anubandha are not restricted to the past tense, but denote an action or a state belonging to the present time also. Thus from $\sqrt{bhī}$ (*ñi-bhī-li* 54^a), *bhīta* 'afraid'; from $\sqrt{dhr̥ṣ}$ (*ñi-dhr̥ṣ-ān* 315^e), *dhr̥ṣta* 'bold'.

TU.— *ṭuḥ sāthuh* (10^b). Roots with this Anubandha form an abstract noun with the suffix *-athu*. Thus from \sqrt{svi} (*ṭvaio-svi-ir* 49^e), *svayathu*; from \sqrt{vep} (*ṭuṇa-vep* 235^d), *vepathu*.

DU.— *ḍus trimagyutah* (10^b). Roots with this Anubandha form adjectives in *-trima* in the sense of 'made or produced by' (cf. P. 3.3.88; 4.4.20). Thus from $\sqrt{bhṛ}$ (*ṭuḍu-bhṛ-ñ* 69^a), *bhṛtrima*; from \sqrt{vap} (*ḍvai-vap-auñ* 236^a), *uptrima*.

N.— *ṇaḥ phaṇādih* (10^e). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the *phaṇ*-class, i.e. they optionally contract their root and reduplication together, having *e* as its vowel in the weak forms of the perfect tense (cf. P. 6.4.125). Thus from $\sqrt{phaṇ}$ (*phaṇ aṇ* 176^a), *paphanatuḥ* and *phenatuḥ*; from $\sqrt{rāj}$ (*rāj-ṛñṇa* 127^e), *rarājatuḥ* and *rejatuh*.

T.— *tas tv adantah* (10^e). Roots with this Anubandha are regarded as ending in *a*. For the purpose of this *a*, see under *A* above.

D.— *das tanādih* (10^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the eighth or the *tan*-class. Thus from $\sqrt{kṛ}$ (*kṛ-ñdaḍu* 66^e), *karoti kurute*; from \sqrt{van} (*van-duṇa* 223^{ab}), *vanute*.

DH.— *dh rudhādikah* (10^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the seventh or the *rudh* class. Thus from \sqrt{ric} (*ric-irñadhau* 107^e), *riṇakti riṅkte*; from $\sqrt{bhañj}$ (*bhañj-odhau* 124^d), *bhanakti*.

N.— *ṇaḥ svādih* (11^a). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the fifth or the *su*-class. Thus from \sqrt{hi} (*hi-n* 50^b), *hinoti*; from $\sqrt{śi}$ (*śi-nañ* 49^e), *śinoti śinute*.

P.— *po mucādih* (11^a). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the *muc*-class (a sub-class within the *tud*-class) i.e. they insert a nasal (adapted in character to the following consonant) in their present stem (cf. P. 7.1.59). Thus from \sqrt{muc} (*muc-līpañau* 106^b), *muñcati muñcata*.

but *mumoca mumuce*; from $\sqrt{\text{lip}}$ (*ñi-lip-auśpaña* 234^d), *limpati*, -te but *lilepa lilepe*.

BH.— *bhaḥ śamādiḥ* (11^b). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the *śam*-class (a sub-class within the *div*-class), i.e. they lengthen their radical vowel *a* in their present stem (cf. P. 7.3.74). Thus from $\sqrt{\text{śam}}$ (*śam-ubhirya* 255^c), *śāmyati*; from $\sqrt{\text{tam}}$ (*tam-uirbhya* 253^{bc}), *tāmyati*.

M and **MI.**— *mo nicinnamoḥ dīrgho vā, nīci hrasvaḥ; mir vā* (11^b–11^d). Roots with the Anubandha *m* do not lengthen their penultimate radical vowel *a* in the causative stem. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{ghaṭ}}$ (*ghaṭ-aśnam* 136^{bc}), *ghaṭayati*; from $\sqrt{\text{vyath}}$ (*vyath-aśmaña* 189^b), *vyathayati*. They however do so optionally in the 3 sing. aorist passive and the gerundive in *am* from the causative stem. Thus *aghaṭi* and *aghāṭi*, *ghaṭam* *ghaṭam* and *ghāṭam* *ghāṭam*; *avyathi* and *avyāthi*, *vyatham* *vyatham* and *vyātham* *vyātham*.

Roots with the Anubandha *mi* preserve their penultimate *a* only optionally in the causative stem. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{phaṇ}}$ (*phaṇ-amiṇ* 176^b), *phaṇayati* and *phāṇayati*.

Y.— *divādyo y* (11^d). Roots with the Anubandha *y* belong to the fourth or the *div*-class. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{nṛt}}$ (*nṛt-ya* 182^a), *nṛtyati*; from $\sqrt{\text{puṣ}}$ (*l̥-puṣ-yau* 317^a), *puṣyati*.

R.— *ra vaidikaḥ* (12^d). Roots with this Anubandha, like *ghṛ* (*ghṛ-r̥li* 66^d), *hi* (*r-ki-li* 47^b), *ciri* (*r-ciri-n* 48^b), *dru* (*r-dru-n* 59^c), mostly belonging either to the third or to the fifth class, are restricted to the Vedic use.

L.— *l adādikaḥ* (11^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the second or the *ad*-class. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{śī}}$ (*śī-ñilañi* 56^b), *śete*; from $\sqrt{\text{yā}}$ (*yā-l* 45^a), *yāti*.

LI.— *lir hvādiḥ* (12^a). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the third or the *hu*-class. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{dā}}$ (*ḍu-dā-ñli* 42^d), *dadāti datte*; from $\sqrt{\text{bhī}}$ (*ñi-bhī li* 54^a), *bibheti*.

LU.— *luḥ śvapādiś ca* (12^a). Roots with this Anubandha, which form a *śvap*-class within the *ad*-class, optionally accent their radical vowel before a *sārvadhātuka* vowel ending. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{śvap}}$ (*śvap-aughluñi* 236^c), *śvapānti* or *śvapānti*; from $\sqrt{\text{śvas}}$ (*śvas-ghalu* 341^c), *śvasānti* or *śvasānti*.

V.— *vo vṛtādiḥ* (12^b). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the *vṛt*-class (a sub-class within the *bhū*-class) i.e. though ordinarily Ātmanepadins, they take Parasmaipada endings also in the first future, conditional and desiderative (cf. P. 1.3.72). Thus from $\sqrt{\text{vṛt}}$ (*vṛt-ñuv̐l* 183^d), *vartate*, *vavṛte*, but *vartisyate* or *vartisyati*, *vivartisyate* or *vivṛtsati* *avartisyata* or *avartisyat*.

Further, as *vṛt*-class is also included in the *dyut*-class, these roots optionally take the Parasmaipada endings in the aorist also. Thus *avartīṣṭa* or *avṛtat*.

Ś and *SI*.—*ś tudādikaḥ, śiḥ kuṭādis ca* (12^{bc}). Roots with the Anubandha *ś* belong to the sixth or the *tud*-class. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{viś}}$ (*śau-viś* 304^{ab}), *viśati*; from $\sqrt{\text{mrś}}$ (*mrś-aśau* 303^b), *mrśati*.

Roots with the Anubandha *śi* form a *kuṭ*-class within the *tud*-class. The root-vowel in the case of these roots does not undergo any strengthening—unless the following suffix happens to be such as generally causes a *vṛddhi* strengthening of the stem (a *ñit* or *nit* affix in the Pāṇinian terminology, cf. P. 1.2.1). Thus from $\sqrt{\text{kuṭ}}$ (*kuṭ-śi* 134^c), *kuṭiṣyati akuṭīt* etc.; from $\sqrt{\text{sphur}}$ (*sphur-śi* 269^c), *sphuriṣyati asphurīt* etc.

Ṣ.—*ṣ krdañvān* (12^c). Roots with this Anubandha form their action noun in feminine not with *-ti*, but with *a* (*añ*) which contracts with the feminine ending *ā* into *ā*. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{jṛ}}$ (*jṛ-irṣamya* 72^b), *jarā*; from $\sqrt{\text{tvar}}$ (*ñi-tvar-ṣmañā* 266^b), *tvarā*.

Besides the above Anubandhas, Vop. has dispensed with two more of them by enumerating all the roots belonging to two more classes, viz. the *kṛ̥*-class and the *muh*-class (13^{abc}). Roots belonging to the *kṛ̥*-class (included in the *tud*-class) admit the union-vowel *i* in the desiderative (cf. P. 7.2.75). Thus from $\sqrt{\text{kṛ̥}}$ (*kṛ̥-ś* 71^b), *cikariṣati*; from $\sqrt{\text{prach}}$ (113^b), *pīpṛcchiṣati*. —The *muh*-class is characterised by a change of the final consonant (*h* or *ś*) of the root into a guttural, along with the usual change into a cerebral, in certain forms. Thus from $\sqrt{\text{muh}}$, *mogdhā* or *moḍhā*; from $\sqrt{\text{naś}}$, *naṭ* or *nak* 'disappearance'.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Page 1, St. 2-3 : These two stanzas are important in that in the list of authors, whose works Vopadeva says he first studied, occur the names of Indra, Kāśakṛtsna and Āpiśali. As is well known the works of these authors are no more extant and it is rather curious that these works which are thus attested to be extant in the thirteenth century should now have been lost beyond all recovery. By the grammar of Indra we are probably to understand the Kātantra grammar which is generally believed to belong to the Aindra school. This supposition seems to find additional support from the fact that the author of such an important school as Kātantra is otherwise conspicuous by absence in the list of आदिशाब्दिकs.—As regards Kāśakṛtsna, known so far only from stray references to him, there is a difference of opinion as to whether he is anterior or posterior to Pāṇini. Recently the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute of Poona has published a Dhātupāṭha called Kāśakṛtsna-śabdakalāpa Dhātupāṭha. An examination of its contents clearly shows that the Dhātupāṭha, as it is, is a post-Pāṇinian work, indeed a much later one. It has very strong affinities with the Kātantra Dhātupāṭha and is, to all intents and purposes, a version of the Kātantra Dhātupāṭha which has undergone other heterogeneous influences. For some aspects of the Kāśakṛtsna grammar proper, i.e. the Sūtrapāṭha, the reader is referred to the Editor's paper '*A Glimpse into the Kāśakṛtsna School of Sanskrit Grammar*' read at the seventeenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Ahmedabad.—By Amara we are evidently to understand the great lexicographer Amarasimha. He is not known, however, to have written a grammar as such. That he must have been thoroughly versed in grammar is evident from the contents of the Amarakośa—indeed he is said to be 'the arch-thief who stole the entire Mahābhāṣya' (अमरसिंहो हि पापीयान् सर्वं भाष्यमचूचुत् ।).

Page 2, St. 6^{ab}, Crit. App., L. 1 : for Cv read Cv :

Page 13, St. 76^d, Crit. App., last line : for दैष् read दैष्

Page 21, St. 130^b, Crit. App., L. 9 : for तालै॥ read तालैः

Page 23, St. 143^a, Text : for लृक्- read लृक्-

Page 28, St. 171^a, Text : for ऋण्-ञद् read ऋण्-ञुद्

Page 29, St. 181^c, Text : for ज्युत्- read ज्युत्-

Page 31, St. 191^c, Text : for अर्द-ञ read अर्द-ञ्

Page 43, St. 266^c, Text : for तूर्- read तूर्-

Page 44, St. 270^d, Text : for नदौ read नदौ

Page 45, St. 276^a, Text : for तुल् read तुल्

Page 45, St. 282^b, Text : for शल-ञ read शल-ञ्

Page 48, St. 299^b, Text : for कृशिर read कृशिर

Page 55, St. 344^d, Text : The reading ग्रह-ग्लह्- violates the author's own principle of reading all the roots with the same spelling together, since \sqrt{glah} comes between $\sqrt{1\text{ grah}}$ read here and the $\sqrt{2\text{ grah}}$ read in 345^a. But all the MSS. read so.

Page 58, St. 361^c, Text : तेने, 'was composed', 3rd sing. perf. passive of \sqrt{tan} . Incidentally, the use of this word betrays the influence exercised by the *Bhāgavata* on the author, since the word occurs (although in an active sense), in the very first stanza of the *Bhāgavata*.

Page 58, post-colophon entries : The English dates, corresponding to the various Sāṃvat dates on which the different MSS. were copied, are :

D₁ : संवत् १४९४, माघशुद्धि ११ = February 2, 1438 A.D.

D₂ : संवत् १६०८, आषाढशुद्धि ८ = June 11, 1551 A.D.

D₃ : संवत् १६४४, फाल्गुनशुद्धि १२ = February 29, 1588 A.D.

D₄ : संवत् १७८८, आश्विनशुद्धि सोमवती [अमावास्या] = October 19, 1731 A.D.

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16. *Nāmamālikā* of Bhoja—critically edited by E. D. Kulkarni and V. D. Gokhale. [L]. (*In Press*).

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